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The most economic Car on
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April 7, 1919, Temperature 66.

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No. 17,432.

號七月四年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL, 7, 1919.

未己大歲年八國民華中

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PARASITIN

KILLS

TICKS and FLEAS

ON

DOGS and CATS.

This preparation is non-poisonous and harmless to animals.
It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and
gives a fine gloss to the coat

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STRAND
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 638.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

ODESSA SAFE.

LONDON, April 3.
Reuter learns that about 400 Koltchaks troops recently travelled on snowshoes from Siberia and joined the Allied North Russia force. It is authoritatively stated that the garrison at Odessa is now greatly strengthened. The French commander is confident that he will be able to hold the town. The Bolsheviks have now reached the outer defences of Odessa which are very strong.

ITALIANS OCCUPY ADALIA.

LONDON, April 3.
Rome reports that Italian forces landed at Adalia. An order was posted by the Italians saying this was owing to disorders resulting in serious damage to the Christian quarter.

LONDON, April 2.

Reuter learns that the Koltchaks troops have now advanced over fifty miles west of Ufa. In the course of the latest offensive the Siberian army captured 6,000 prisoners and much war material; also 14 large steamers were captured at Ufa. Prisoners declare that the Red Army is greatly disorganised. Over 18,000 deserted at Samara alone.

A LABOURITE COLONY.

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Ormsby Gore, Sir R. S. Horne stated that the Government is obtaining expert advice with regard to the possibilities of success of a scheme for forming a colony of ex-Servicemen to develop flax growing in British East Africa, which involved a considerable money grant by the State.

JUST TELLING HIM.

LONDON, April 3.

Paris learns from Spa that Marshal Foch has held the first conference with Herr Erzberger and acquainted him with the Entente's decisions.

EGYPT SETTLING DOWN.

LONDON, April 3.

Telegrams from General Allenby dated April 1 show real improvement in the situation in Egypt. General Allenby reports that Cairo is quiet and the Delta "practically quiet." Fayum is cleared of the raiding Bedawin. Upper Egypt is still more or less disturbed but improvement occurred between March 28 and April 1. Twelve mobile columns are operating in Upper and Lower Egypt and troops from the Sudan have reached Luxor.

LONDON, April 2.

Two columns have begun operations; others are under marching orders. The remotest parts of the country will be visited and offenders will be arrested. Certain areas continue in a disaffected condition but in others the villagers are protecting the railway line. Maligne trains are running regularly. A large number of ringleaders and rioters have been captured. Many local notables are striving to calm the people. Branch railways in outlying districts were greatly damaged and it will take a long time to restore them.

LONDON, April 2.

Reuter is informed that the whole of Egypt is now under control. Military arrangements made have already resulted in the removal of any cause for apprehension of widespread trouble. The Sudan is completely unaffected. In the House of Commons, replying to Earl Winterton, Mr. Harmsworth said that apparently the complete restoration of law and order in Egypt was now only a matter of time.

SMUTS GOES TO HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 2.

Official news from Paris is that General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain armistice problems about which the Supreme Council desires information.

COTTON NO LONGER RATIONED.

LONDON, April 4.

The Board of Trade announces that the system of rationing for individual British cotton-spinners is abolished. Therefore the quantity of Egyptian cotton purchasable by any British spinner or merchant is now unrestricted.

VIEWS AND NEWS BY "HAVAS"

LONDON, March 30.

Rumours have been circulating in Paris that the American peace delegates considered the possibility of opening negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviks. A strong and unanimous protest came immediately from all sections of the Allied Press represented in Paris. Therefore, it is most unlikely that such a suggestion could be entertained.

"Havas" learns that on February 12 the Porte presented a memorandum to the French, British, American and Italian commissioners at Constantinople admitting the principle of opening the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but urging that Turkey should retain her integrity as an Empire.

The main difficulty for the Council of Four is whether the great coalfield of the Sarre valley shall be annexed to France, which earnestly needs the output of this region to compensate the destruction of her coalfields in the north. A practical solution of the difficulty is suggested. It seems that there will be three kinds of frontiers laid down for Germany: territorial, economical, and military. The Sarre valley would be embraced by the economical frontier.

M. Paderewski, the Polish premier, has left for Paris.

After a trial lasting six days, M. Villain was acquitted at the Seine Assizes of the wilful murder of M. Jaures.

The French Chamber discussed the military credits, which the Socialist Deputies wished to reduce as a protest against the Allies' interference in the Russian affair. After an animated debate the Government obtained a majority of 362 votes to 113.

The Belgian Ministry of Justice is reported to have decided to expel all Germans from Belgium.

It is reported in Conference circles that a committee consisting of Signor Orlando, Baron Makino, General Smuts, and Colonel House have selected Geneva as the future seat of the League of Nations, notwithstanding the strong inclination in Allied countries to make Brussels the seat of the League as a kind of moral compensation for the sufferings of the Belgians.

The Council of Four, attended by Marshal Foch and other Allied military experts, decided to give Foch a mandate to serve summary notice on the Germans to observe the terms of the armistice and to permit the landing of General Haller's divisions at Danzig.

It is still undecided whether the Council of Four will uphold the first agreement to make Danzig a Polish city. The newest solution proposed is that Danzig should be made a free city.

The trial of Senator Humbert on a charge of trafficking with the enemy begins before a Paris court martial to-day. Also of Lenoir and Resouches, charged with having an intelligence with Germany.

THE RHINE.

LONDON, April 3.

It is believed in French diplomatic circles that the left Bank of the Rhine will be neutralized and occupied by Franco-Belgian troops until the payment of the indemnity.

24,500,000,000.

LONDON, April 2.

Paris reports that it is indicated in a certain quarter that Germany will probably be asked to pay between four and five thousands of millions sterling.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, April 6.

Silver is quoted 49 1/2; the market is quiet. (A slightly earlier wire said it was 50 and steady.)

LONDON, April 4.

Montagu's report on March 28 says the readjustment of the maximum price of silver was necessitated by a fall in American exchange. Owing to its being unpegged, the effect of the announcement was to raise the quotation 19 1/16 on March 25 from 47 1/2. Since then daily fluctuations have ensued. Although it was anticipated that any important movement in the price of silver would be reflected in China exchange, the Shanghai quotation at present has only risen to 4s. 8d. the last.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SMUTS TO HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 3.

Paris reports officially that General Smuts has gone to Budapest on behalf of the Allied governments to investigate a conflict that has arisen between Rumanians and Hungarians owing to misunderstanding of the nature of the new line of demarcation fixed by the Conference.

BRITISH IN NORTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 3.

It is obvious that Murmansk, which is a warm-water port, cannot be evacuated until the Allied troops are withdrawn from Archangel. The situation somewhat compares with Kut but the relief of the troops in north Russia is far more important. The highest opinion is entertained of the general officer commanding, General Ironside, whose indefatigable interest in the various Allied forces is having the most beneficial effect.

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter learns that the situation of the Allied troops in Murmansk is causing considerable anxiety. Their relief or reinforcement is a matter of great importance. An American detachment is already proceeding to Murmansk and British troops are preparing to follow. On the Archangel front it is expected the Bolsheviks will shortly make a determined effort to push the Allies into sea during the next two months. While the Allies are still isolated by ice, the enemy has very superior forces and the thawing of their part of the river Dvina before the portion in the Allied sector will greatly assist them. The Allied troops therefore are likely to have a hard time, and the absolute necessity of reinforcing or relieving them at the earliest possible moment is emphasised.

HEROIC FIGURE.

LONDON, April 3.

The General Ironside mentioned in earlier message about the situation in North Russia is described in authoritative military circles as a man of wonderful energy and initiative, who has travelled all over the world. He is a man of the Kitchener type, six feet four high, and weighs seventeen stone. He went through the German Herero campaign as an ox-wagon driver. He now spends the whole of his days and nights in visiting the various parts of the front in a sledge, encouraging and cheering up the troops.

TRANSATLANTIC AVIATION.

LONDON, April 3.

Washington announces that over forty British destroyers are co-operating with about sixty American destroyers in patrolling the course for next month's transatlantic flight by American seaplanes. There will also be a continuous stream of army transports.

BOLSHEVIK HORRORS.

LONDON, April 4.

The Foreign Office White Book contains a collection of British official and other reports governing the Bolshevik regime from the summer of 1918 to the present date. It is issued in accordance with the decision of the War Cabinet last January. It is an appalling story of atrocities and misery. A memorandum by a Britisher who left Moscow in December says thousands of the inhabitants were shot but lately the victims have been hanged. It mentions that 150 Russian officers taken prisoner at Pskoff were sawn in pieces by Mongolian soldiers. The British consul at Ekaterinburg on January 13 reports that hundreds of civilians were murdered in the Ural towns. Captured officers had their shoulder straps nailed to their shoulders. Some civilians had their eyes gouged out. Others had their noses cut off. Others were dipped in the rivers till they were frozen to death.

A TIMELY DELITION.

ATTEMPT TO PERPETUATE DORA.

LONDON, April 3.

In the House of Commons the army annual bill was read a third time. The Labourite Mr. Adamson moved the deletion of clause twelve which proposes the providing of two years imprisonment for acts intended or likely to cause disaffection in the forces. Other Labourites supported the deletion. Mr. Churchill withdrew the clause, and said he agreed that the Government had already machinery for dealing with such cases. (Continued on Page 8.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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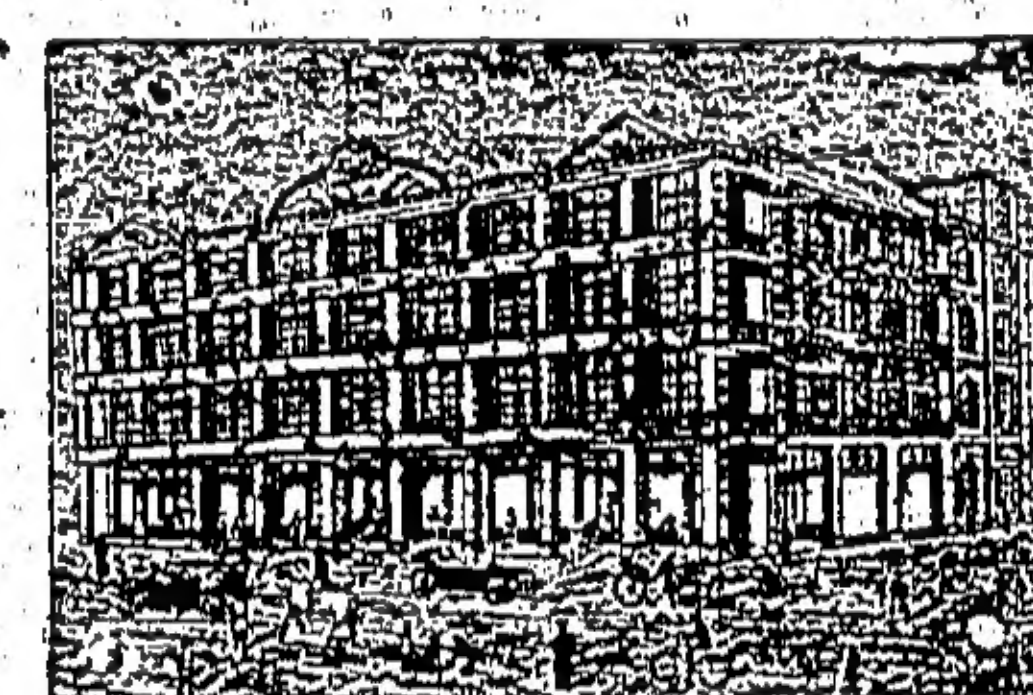
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DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.
Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals.
Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.
In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.
For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.
For Lined—2 tablespoonfuls of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Soothing up the Nose—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used three times a day.
For Plates, Dishes, and Glasses—1½ teaspoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of hot water.
For Floors and Yards, Sinks and Drains—1½ tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—
W. R. LEXLEY & CO.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
 No. 1 for Bladder Complaints. No. 2 for Blood &
 Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Watery Discharge.
 SOLD BY LEADENHALL CHEMISTS, PRINCE STREET, LONDON, J.B.
 18, BUCKINGHAM PLACE, HAYMARKET, W.C. & LONDON.
 PATENT MARKED WITH THE TRIANGLE TRADE MARK.
 BRIT. SOV. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

11



The "No Rent" strike at the Government huts at Woodville has begun. There are nearly 2,000 huts, and the Tenants' Protection League some days ago demanded a 75s. a week reduction of rent, on the ground that the buildings had leaking roofs and inadequate drainage. The rent is 6s. 6d. and 70s. It was announced at a meeting of the league on Feb. 16 that the Ministry of Munitions had offered a reduction of 2s. 6d. until the buildings could be repaired. A letter was read from a similar organisation at Coventry, stating that a strike had been proceeding there since November 19. It was resolved by the meeting to demand the reduction of 55s. and to pay no rent meanwhile. It is understood that some of the Government rent collectors will be accompanied by women pickets, with a view to see that no tenant pays rent. A few declined payment.

The application made by the Central Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an injunction to restrain the Acton and Kingston on Thames branches of the society from paying strike pay to their members again came before Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division recently.

His lordship had granted an injunction and at the resumed hearing officials of the two branches gave undertakings not to make any further payments of funds in connection with unauthorised strikes.

Mr. Justice Astbury granted an injunction until the trial of the action.

Whether a lad's death was due to rasber of bacon he had eaten at breakfast was the problem which a coroner's jury tried to solve at Kelgate recently.

The lad, Horace Walter Ash, 17, with other members of the family, in addition to some visitors, had eaten bacon for breakfast. When his mother tasted it she said, "This is half-poison; I can't eat it." She gave it rather to the cat, which became ill. Ash's father was also ill after breakfast. Other members of the family were unaffected.

Dr. J. W. Rogers, medical officer of health for Kelgate, stated that the bacon could not have caused the death, otherwise a greater number of the people who partook of that particular food would have been affected.

Other medical witnesses said death was due to an irritant poison, which might get into food in many ways, at there was no evidence to show that it was taken into the system by any particular food.

A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.



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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY

April 8, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:

HOUSEHOLD LINES:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Goblets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 13 by 24 in.

A few lots of Suit Cases and Attaché Cases
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON

TUESDAY,
April 8, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising:

Chest-of-draws, Sofas, Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Roulings, Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Sofa, 1 large white Panel, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures &c.—Oil Paintings, Several Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also

One 2 1/2 inches Transit Telescope stand and accessories, Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, Enamelled Bath and one Large Gas Cooking Stove.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:—Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10 1/2; working pressure 120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, and 2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Lung Chong's wharf.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

February 21, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPT. to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

April 26, 1919, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, The Steam Vessel

"KUNG CHING"

as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier, and Hols Wharf, Kowloon.

HULL:—Teakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES:—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 11 1/2 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER:—One cylindrical, multi-tubular, marine type boiler, Length 10 feet 6 inches, Diameter 10 feet 0 inch.

Working pressure 120 lbs. per square inch.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PICTURES painted by Captain LORING, R.A. "one time stationed here."

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At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Motor Yacht "IRENE"

Built 1915 recently thoroughly overhauled painted and varnished.

Length ... 35 feet
Beam ... 7 feet
Draft ... 3 feet

Motor "Scrimps" heavy duty 14 H.P. Cabin enlarged to seat 6 passengers. Lavatory, Ice box, Electric light, &c., &c. including Extra large Battery for Electric light, 2 sets steering gear. Engine room. Telephone, lamps, new awnings, sails, electric horn, ventilators, bilge pumps, tanks, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

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Hongkong, March 25, 1919.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
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MASSAGE HALL.
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Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark: It is a guarantee of efficiency and service. Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The famous Spring City Storage Plant, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that will insure, with this battery that it is simply a matter of getting down to the spring and inserting the wire.

Dealers:—Immediate delivery can be made. Write for catalogue and price list from:
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Cable Address: "Carbon Cleveland."

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One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:—Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10 1/2; working pressure 120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, and 2 Navigating Compasses.

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25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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TO LET—No. 103 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PEARCE SMITH, SEXTON & FLEMING.

TO LET.

TO LET from 16th April, 1919—1st Floor, No. 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

TO LET.

New Houses in Nathan Road, Kowloon, No. 10 Ground and First Floors No. 12 Ground, First & Second Floors No. 11 Ground and First Floors No. 16 Ground Floor.

New Houses in Mody Road, Kowloon, No. 2 First Floor and the Ground Floors in Nos. 4, 10 & 12.

Light and Airy, Electric Light & Bell installation, excellent sanitary fittings and arrangements including Water Closets, Enamelled Baths (European Style). Terms moderate.

Apply to:—LAT HIN MAN, Manager.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SUIZANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "KAGA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by April 10, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, April 4, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship "PERSIA MARU," From JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on April 7, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expenses, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on April 10, 1919, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on April 10, 1919, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if filed after April 24, 1919.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, April 4, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "SLAVIC PRINCE,"

CAPTAIN THOMAS BURCH having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday April 4, 1919, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 7, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"MONMOUTH,"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Kowloon Godowns at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1919.

MARTIN'S

APIOL STEEL

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UNADVERTISED THRILL AT A CINEMA.

People sitting comfortably in the stalls at the Stell Picture Theatre, in Kingsway, watching drama on the screen, got an unexpected real-life thrill, through the presence of an armed man in their midst.

It was related at Bow-street when a barrister, Charles Elmore, of Dr. Johnson's buildings, Temple, was charged with pointing a loaded revolver at Allan L. Brooks a cadet, and at Constable Hebbes.

According to Cadet Brooks he was at the theatre with a fellow named Walmesley. They occupied seats in the stalls, just behind Elmore, who suddenly turned round and said to Walmesley: "Will you have the good manners to take your feet away from the back of my seat?"

Walmesley's feet were not near Elmore's seat, and when this was pointed out to him he said to Brooks: "Another word from you and you go out of the theatre first."

To this Brooks said he replied that he would take his chance of that, whereupon Elmore exclaimed: "I'll send you to hell in about two minutes!" At the same moment he whipped from his pocket an automatic pistol, and covered Brooks with it, muttering to the effect that it would take "a real man to stand up to that."

Elmore was removed to the rear of the house, and an officer unloaded the revolver. At Bow-street, to which he was conveyed, another loaded revolver was found in his possession.

Constable Hebbes said that Elmore complained of an organised plot, and said he should have to do something to stop the police prosecution. About 20 soldiers took part in the struggle for the revolver.

The magistrate ordered a remand, and refused bail.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S SEAT.

—In the House of Commons on Feb. 13, Mr. Bottomley asked for the help of the Speaker regarding the rules and amenities of the House. He entered the House at 12 o'clock, and preserving the seat of the Member for South-West Lancashire (Capt. Barnett) was vacant, he assumed that it had been courteously left vacant for him. (Laughter.)

Half an hour later he found the hon. Member's card there, and being unable to find him, he very gently removed the card to a seat lower down. (Laughter.)

He continued his search in the precincts of the House, assisted by the attendants, but was unable to find him up to 2.30. Five minutes later, on returning to the House, he found the hon. Member had replaced his card. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Speaker: I am sorry the hon. Member for South Lancashire has lost his seat so soon—(Laughter)—and I hope he will soon be in a position to recover it. The Speaker went on to explain that incidents and difficulties usually cropped up at the beginning of a new Parliament, but after a short time matters adjusted themselves.

Mr. Devlin suggested that, as there was considerable room for a strong man on the front Opposition bench, Mr. Bottomley should be made a Privy Councillor. (Laughter.)

MARRIAGE AT A DISCOUNT.

"The Purity Campaigners," writes a correspondent, "should take note of the following:—

In Engineering, January 31, 1919, the Municipality of Singapore advertised for:

(1) An Assistant Engineer between 25 and 32 years of age, of sound constitution and unmarried.

(2) An Assistant Gas Engineer about 30 years of age, of sound constitution and unmarried.

We are inclined to think that the writer of these advertisements had in view the utter brutality of bringing out married men on the salaries offered, but what shall we say of those who fix the salaries?

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY
WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 438.



TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
FOR THE

RAINY SEASON RAINCOATS AND CAPES

FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS
IN ALL SIZES,

ALSO
A LARGE VARIETY
OF

LADY'S LIGHT WEIGHT
RAINCOATS

UMBRELLAS

BIRTHS.

KIRKEMO.—On March 30, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirkemo, a daughter.

MORRISON.—On March 30, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morrison, a daughter.

DEATHS.

COULDREY.—On March 13, at Southport, Lancs., England, Florence Couldrey (nee Iburg), wife of Dr. Reginald Couldrey, R.A.M.C., of pneumonia.

JOHNSTONE.—On March 31, at Ewo Lodge, Shanghai, Mary, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston.

ACKERMANN.—On March 27, at Yokohama, Georges R. Ackermann.

DAVE.—On March 21, at Dumbar, Scotland, Arthur Anderson Dave, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dave.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919.

GOD.

According to an enterprising journalist quoted by Reuters on Saturday, the Kaiser is impenitent, sees only in the murder of the Lusitania passengers a "blunder," not a sin, and claims to be answerable "only to God." We are all that; and it is therefore very important that we, and the Kaiser, should be clear-minded as to what we mean (exactly) by "God." Most of us are agreed that the Kaiser's notions of God are wrong. What of our own?

It is a fault of Englishmen that they cannot pronounce the name of God naturally. There is a false shame, a bad convention of "good form," which makes the subject tabu. But surely, if God is, it is vital that we should hasten to establish our relationship, to be sure what we mean. Mental fog in such a matter is inexcusable foolishness.

A recent preacher in St. Paul's, London, quoted Wordsworth: "I have seen a curious child, who dwelt upon a tree."

Of hand ground, applying to his car. The convolutions of a smooth-tipped shell.

To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
Listened, intensely; and his countenance soon
Brightened with joy; for from within were heard
Murmurs, whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea.
Even such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of Faith.

He could not have picked a passage with a more disastrous (from his point of view) analogy. Just as the child with the shell heard the echo of the hoise of the circulation of his own blood, so many "children of a larger growth" listen with "the ear of Faith" to definitions that are anthropomorphic.

The idea back of that formidable looking Greek word is worth pondering. It explains the famous jibe that man created God in his own image. It explains why the Jews attributed to God human passions and emotions, some of them distinctly undivine, and the like. The Kaiser undoubtedly regards God as a sort of Royal Cousin of the Prussian House. He is, of course, mentally unsound.

How are you? Do you think of God as a "jealous, revengeful, occasionally unjust Moloch"? As a benevolent old Gentleman, with the attributes of a kindly old Priest? As, in effect, a Person? Mark you. We are not suggesting that you are wrong, or desirous of arguing with you, or anxious to publish our own definition. Our object is to shock you into thinking and clarifying your mental concept.

There is too much of that amiable, rather cowardly fog about, of which Renan spoke when he wrote of *la pieté mondaine, de bon ton*, *la pitié mondaine, qui était, a vrai dire, sa principale religion*. "La faveur des gens du monde bien élevés devenait la suprême criterium du bien." That is all right, of course, very nice, and eminently respectable, but it doesn't answer the question. If the church (the Anglican church) really knew God and really believed, it would be different. The preacher before referred to, the Rev. Hubert Handley, had ideas like Mr. Dowling's. He said these things about it: "The Church of England is tainted with snobbery; with subtle, concealed infection; robbery lurks within this great Society; in village parish, and in town, in Ruri-decanal meeting, in Diocesan Conference, in Church Congress it may at any time break out and do its own sly harm. In private conversation the disease is held up over and over again to odium and rebuke; in ecclesiastical speeches and perorations it is fervently ignored. It is despised at both ends of the social ladder. I declare that the root of this obsequious sin is found in the apparent wealth, the

ostentatious abodes, the worldly state and pretensions of our Bishops, as rich, yet making many poor." But even he didn't clear this mystery of God. It is much easier to say what God isn't than what God is. Even that helps toward truth. If you find out that God isn't what you have been thinking...

Words are only irrelevant when so intended. They are, after all, merely our mechanism for transmitting our "wireless" thoughts. To get the idea from one to another...

So you will not get the wrong idea if we remind you that whatever God is, and whatever God is not, God Must Be Something Bigger than your conception, something tremendously important, something that you have no right to hide away behind a convention, to shut out of daily life (in which newspapers are included), or to confine to one special building on one special day.

This has always been true, but it is especially true today, when our people's character is in instant peril of spoiling by triumph and power, when locally the spirit of tolerance is practically moribund.

It is above all necessary that you should cease to be so self-satisfied. You may be (as Bonar Law said) "a great people"—but if God be great, what size are you? Think. Think it over.

But first, this. If you laugh, and query the propriety of this sort of thing in the *China Mail*, or in any other newspaper (as we well know some of you will be frank with yourself. Admit that you don't believe in God. Admit that you are an atheist.

Drop that pose of being this, that, or the other because you go to Church, and observe the conveniences. Come out of it. Be honest.

If God is, something has to be done about it.

THE GYMKHANA.

The crowd at Saturday's Gymkhana was a small one, but it appeared to be happy. Sunshine makes such a difference. It brings out the coloring of the lovely surroundings. The pine-clad Ridge, with its picturesque homes, was rich in colour-tones. The swelling hills that jostle the head of the canyon were green and gold. The sunshine brings out the flowers also, and it should have brought out more ladies than it did. Luckily, those present were of our most charming, and the throbbing clarionets of the Indian bandmen spoke to us of tender things. There were some discords. There was grumbling to 300 tickets, because there was some bad starting, because *maifs* were allowed to hold the brides and spoil the starts, and because some jockeys broke the law by dismounting without permission had from those high gods the Stewards. Perhaps also because the money-winning plans of these critics had thereby gone agley. After all, they suddenly remembered, this was a Gymkhana, not a regular, serious Meeting. Perhaps these things didn't matter.

"Let's go and have another." That was the sunshine working upon the child with the shell heard the echo of the hoise of the circulation of his own blood, so many "children of a larger growth" listen with "the ear of Faith" to definitions that are anthropomorphic.

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ETIQUETTE FOR IDIOTS.

There is a folk-saying in the Lake District of England, and probably in other parts, which says that fools and children should never be permitted to see works unfinished. It indicates a long experience of foolish questions and stupid criticisms. There really are people about who ought to learn something or other that there are things which, though they do not understand them, may yet be quite natural and proper. That code of simple good manners bearing on personal appearance, dress, etc., would save them from many a *faux pas* if only they would observe it. As it is, they are fools whom not even a bibliolator could "suffer gladly." Yesterday afternoon, with a clear blue sky overhead, a man emerged from a local hotel with a rain-coat over his arm. To him came the usual smirking idiom.

"Whatever d'you want with a rain-coat on a day like this? Think it's going to rain?" The man replied, "You can have several guesses. It is possible that I am a better judge of weather than you are. Or it may be that I am as crazy as you think I am. It is conceivable that I like to carry a rain-coat for company, or to sit on. There's no law against it, and it is none of your business." At this the impatient one made haste to apologise. "Only, of course," he qualified.

"It does look odd, you know." That made his offerer all the worse, naturally; but how to persuade such people that to call attention to oddities is rudeness? They know no better. Perhaps there is a reader feeling curious to know why the man carried a rain-coat on such a fine day? There is sure to be. Well, if they must know, the man had borrowed it on the previous Sunday, and was now taking it back to the owner. That's all. Simple, isn't it?

OUR KITES.

There has been some discussion of the name "Brahmin" Kites, which was new to some of the readers of the *China Mail*. Says one: "I have always heard them spoken of as 'Bromley kites' without thinking about it. Brahmin seems more intelligent, but why should so many pronounce it Bromley? Another says: 'In my part of England we speak of the wild blackberry of the hedgerows as 'bramble-kite,' which in local speech gets slurred into Bramble-kite. Perhaps there has been some confusion between fruit and bird in the mind of some bygone colonist, and his error has been perpetuated. Here's a chance for erudite readers.

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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

GOOD AFTERNOON'S RACING.

There was a fairly good attendance at the first Gymkhana which was held on Saturday afternoon, and having regard to the very bad weather during the week the course was in excellent condition.

One of the most outstanding features of the meeting was the riding of Mr. Knoll, who did the "hat trick" by winning the first three races. His win on Grey Mouse was an excellent piece of riding, favoured perhaps, with a little bit of bad judgment on the part of the rider of Alexander, Mr. Gegg, who for some unaccountable reason left the rails and went to the middle of the course, thus losing more than the amount he lost by, namely a short head.

There were no really very good starts, the majority being very ragged, but the worst start was the fifth race, where several ponies got away and went right round the course on their own. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that there was a *maifo* on the course, which should never by any manner of means be allowed for several obvious reasons.

The betting was well sustained throughout, and the favourites seemed to bring home most of the money, but the dividends were very small, Malcolm paying the highest for a win \$13.80, while the highest place money was paid by Eaton Boy \$42.40. The cash sweeps were very popular, and it seemed a pity that sufficient tickets were not provided to last out the afternoon, as hundreds of dollars were turned away on the last event.

One of the best performances during the meeting was that of Maybe, who after being badly left at the post made a magnificent struggle to get back and finished a strong second. Mr. Sutton's riding in this race deserves great commendation for the plucky way he kept on with a race that almost seemed hopeless. Had they had a little longer distance to go, he would have undoubtedly won, but one of the charms of racing is that there is always an "if."

The following is the list of officials: Patrons.—His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir T. C. T. Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B.; His Excellency Major-General F. Venturi, Commander V. G. Turner, R.N. Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Ex-Officio): Mr. Hon. Mr. D. J. Landon, Mr. H. B. White, Mr. D. M. Ross, Dr. Forsyth, Major L. Cassell, Mr. J. Gibb, and Mr. C. H. Blason.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. B. L. Dowling. Judges.—Comptroller V. G. Turner, R.N. Handicapper.—Mr. D. M. Ross. In charge of the Scale.—Dr. Forsyth and Mr. J. Gibb.

1st Starter.—Mr. H. J. Geddes. 2nd Starter.—Mr. J. H. Congdon. Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon. During the afternoon, by kind permission of Major Morgan and Officers, the Band of the 18th Infantry played the following musical selections:

March—"El Capitan"..... Sousa Selection—"Alette"..... Nellie Valente—"Phantom"..... Gung Intermzzo—"On the Bosphorus"..... Lincke

Selection—"Round the Map"..... Finck One-Step—"Handle Wakes"..... Morrey Gavotte—"Abschied"..... Kerepy Selection—"Airs and Graces"..... Monckton Valse—"Gouttes De Rosée"..... Waldteufel

Dance—"Habanera"..... D'Orsa God Save the King. E. Vassallo. Bandmaster, 18th Infantry.

HALY MILK RACE.—For Subscription Grifins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Official Race 5lb. extra; of two or more Official Races 10lb. extra. Unplaced runners in Official Races allowed 5lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two Official Races allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$150; 2nd prize, \$75; 3rd prize, \$40.

Messrs. G. & G's. Second Fiddle, 149 lbs. (Mr. Knoll) 1 Dr. Forsyth's Morning Star, 152 lbs. (Mr. Sedgwick) 2 Mr. Jay Pee's Eaton Boy, 144 lbs. (Mr. Sutton) 3 Mr. Dowbigg's Dalesman, 155 lbs. (Mr. Knoll) 0 Mr. Grimstone's Wedding Bells, 150 lbs. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0 Mr. Buxey's Excelsior, 149 lbs. (Mr. Gegg) 0 Mr. Buxey's Hector, 144 lbs. (Mr. Mody) 0

In this race Wedding Bells got a fair start, Morning Star being second and Second Fiddle third. At the bend Second Fiddle came up to first place and the race then became a struggle between Second Fiddle and Morning Star. Second Fiddle kept up the lead to the end. Eaton Boy gave a surprise at the end by rushing up into third place.

Time: 1 min., 3 secs. Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$8.50. Ticket No. 1. 6.30 56, \$620.55 2. 7.60 9, 177.20 3. 42.40 126, 88.65

THE S.S. MONTAGUE will leave tomorrow at 12 noon, for Shanghai and Vladivostok, taking with her only a few passengers for Shanghai. There are no through bookings for Vancouver or the United States. The s.s. *Montague* will pick up troops at Vladivostok to be repatriated to Canada.

ostentatious abodes, the worldly state and pretensions of our Bishops, as rich, yet making many poor." But even he didn't clear this mystery of God. It is much easier to say what God isn't than what God is. Even that helps toward truth. If you find out that God isn't what you have been thinking...

Words are only irrelevant when so intended. They are, after all, merely our mechanism for transmitting our "wireless" thoughts. To get the idea from one to another...

So you will not get the wrong idea if we remind you that whatever God is, and whatever God is not, God Must Be Something Bigger than your conception, something tremendously important, something that you have no right to hide away behind a convention, to shut out of daily life (in which newspapers are included), or to confine to one special building on one special day.

This has always been true, but it is especially true today, when our people's character is in instant peril of spoiling by triumph and power, when locally the spirit of tolerance is practically moribund.

It is above all necessary that you should cease to be so self-satisfied. You may be (as Bonar Law said) "a great people"—but if God be great, what size are you? Think. Think it over.

But first, this. If you laugh, and query the propriety of this sort of thing in the *China Mail*, or in any other newspaper (as we well know some of you will be frank with yourself. Admit that you don't believe in God. Admit that you are an atheist.

Drop that pose of being this, that, or the other because you go to Church, and observe the conveniences. Come out of it. Be honest.

If God is, something has to be done about it.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$200.

Distance: One mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights ab 10st, 6lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Grifins allowed 5lb. A Cup to be run for five times, or as decided by the Committee, called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefits of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season, to carry 5lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Race, but in the event of a Pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lb. to be deducted next time he starts, such 2lb. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15lb. In the event of two or more Ponies tying with the same number of marks after five races have been run the owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is hereby placed at \$400 or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the Committee not being the same day as the last race for the Stakes but within two weeks of the event. In the event of a run off, the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize, \$100; 3rd prize, \$50.

Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 151 lbs. (Mr. Knoll) 1 Mr. Ross' Pink Eye, 149 lbs. (Mr. Sedgwick) 2 Mr. Dryasdust's Salamander, 150 lbs. (Mr. Sutton) 3 Mr. Dynasty's Vivat, 151 lbs. (Mr. Doyle) 0

Salamander and Pink Eye got away together, a length in front of the others. At the three quarter mile post Pink Eye got in front. Malcolm forged ahead and at the bend caught Pink Eye up. On the straight Malcolm assumed the lead which place it kept up to the winning post, which it passed four lengths ahead of the second pony, Pink Eye and Salamander third.

Times: 2 mins., 6 secs. Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$13.80. Ticket No. 1. 6.20 122, \$878.35 2. 6.80 119, 251.10 3. 206, 125.55

CLAS HANDICAP: "A" CLASS: ONCE ROUND.—For China ponies. Entrance \$5. 1st prize, \$150; 2nd prize, \$75; 3rd prize, \$40.

Mr. H. Humphreys' Grey Mouse, 142 lbs. (Mr. Knoll) 1 Mr. John Peel's Alexander, 156 lbs. (Mr. Gegg) 2 Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Tyam Chief, 152 lbs. (Mr. Sutton) 3 Mr. Gay Bird's Swallow, 154 lbs. (Mr. Knoll) 0 Mr. Thomas' Bend, 150 lbs. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0 Mr. Staves' Mountain Ford, 149 lbs. (Mr. Doyle) 0

Grey Mouse got away the best with Mountain Ford and Alexander close behind. Alexander soon took the lead with Grey Mouse close behind. Swallow came up strongly and at the Black Rock was second. At the bend Alexander had the lead but on the straight Grey Mouse forged ahead and the race became a keen struggle between Alexander and Grey Mouse. It was an exciting finish, Grey Mouse winning by a very short head. Tyam Chief was third, two lengths behind Alexander.

Times: 1 min., 56 secs. Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$10.00. Ticket No. 1. 6.00 262, \$945 2. 7.50 170, 370 3. 12.10 287, 135

FIVE FURLONGS. JUDGMENT OF PACE COMPETITION.—Competitors will be started as in an ordinary race and will endeavour to ride to the Winning Post in a time to be communicated by the starter, and which will be publicly exhibited before the race at the Judge's box. A gong will be sounded, ten seconds before time is up, and again on time.

The winner will be the competitor nearest to the winning post when gong is struck the second time. Any pony or part of a pony passing winning post when the second

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED JESUIT COLLEGE.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."]

Hongkong, April 7.

Sir,—I have carefully read the recent articles published in your paper with reference to the above subject. These few lines are intended for those who have taken a hostile attitude to the petition that is going to be forwarded to the Pope in due course.

There are always people to be found to whom the "Jesuit" spells hatred and jealousy. I will endeavour to make a few remarks that I hope will also enlighten those in this Colony who are not acquainted with the Society of Jesus and who may be influenced by criticisms made by people who have never taken the trouble to enquire more fully on this subject. First allow me to correct the wrong impression that this appeal is solely from the Portuguese Community. British Catholics residing in this Colony feel the want of English priests and, astonishing as it may appear, there is not a single English priest in this outpost of the British Empire. Catholics and even non-Catholics will welcome a school where they can depend upon their children receiving a first class education. Many residents find it too expensive to send their children to school in Europe.

Anyone who has had a public school education is aware of Stonyhurst College—the Catholic public school of England. This is run by Jesuits and there are many men who hold high positions in the diplomatic and civil services who owe their success to the careful tuition given by the Jesuit Fathers at Stonyhurst; anyone who has taken the trouble to read the annual results of the Oxford and Cambridge examinations and London matriculation will invariably find the name of students from the "Xaverian" college at Liverpool, heading the list of honours and distinctions. I would ask your readers to turn to Manila, Shanghai, India, Japan and America and see what excellent work the Jesuits are doing at these places. Zi-ka-wei observatory in Shanghai and the Manila observatory are run by the Jesuits and this alone is sufficient to show what class of men you are dealing with. If the Mercantile Marine of the World, when calling at these ports, can trust the lives of thousands in the hands of the Jesuit Fathers, surely a few dissenters in Hongkong count for very little. Those of your readers who are leaving for England, when in London could not do better than pay a visit to the church of the Immaculate Conception at Farm Street, Grosvenor Square, and if possible attend one of the sermons on Sunday morning at 12 o'clock mass and they will leave convinced that these Jesuits are certainly men of refinement and great learning. From the pulpit in this very church, Father Bernard Vaughan has denounced the Kaiser and Germany for the brutal treatment meted out to Belgium during the occupation by the enemy. This is not the only occasion when the English Jesuits have denounced the baseless characteristics of the Germans and I fail to comprehend how they can be termed "pro German." The following very important point is worth careful consideration by Catholics; what would have happened to local Catholics had Italy joined hands with Germany? I ask your readers to consider what would have been the effect had the Italian Mission been compelled to repatriate. The only answer is that Catholics would have been without their religious consolations.

I have questioned many prominent local Portuguese and they are unanimous that if the Pope allows the Jesuits to open a school in Hongkong the Superior and majority of Fathers must be English. The Catholics are not at variance with the Italian Mission and any such rumour will be denied by the Committee responsible for the petition that is being sent to the Pope. This very petition has been sanctioned by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni and will be sent by him together with the lists of signatories to the Vatican. Such an act on the part of His Lordship is decidedly an indication that he is aware that a higher grade school for Catholics is absolutely necessary. Without wishing to intrude too much in your valuable paper I would like to appeal to all local Catholics. Let those who cannot find a good word for the Jesuits have their say (and whatever they say will die a natural death) but Catholics can do their duty better by signing the petition to his Holiness Pope Benedict XV than by writing controversial letters to the press.

Lastly I very much regret the expression—"Protestants, Heathens and others" that appears in the petition; this term could very well have been expressed in the simple words, "non-Catholic" and I am sure no offence or insult was intended by the Committee. Thanking you for the courtesy of publishing this letter—I enclose my card.

ENGLISHMAN.

MAGISTRACY.

(MR. ORME'S COURT.)

FAILED TO PAY FARE.

Sergt. Tullock this morning charged a Chinese with riding on a tram-car without paying his fare. The accused pleaded "not guilty." The Sergeant informed his Worship that he had a tram Inspector in Court who would depose that the accused travelled on the footboard of the Shaikwan car and when asked to show his ticket, jumped off. The Inspector jumped after him and arrested the accused.

His Worship: Did he have any money on his person?—Yes, sir, four cents, but that was not sufficient, the fare was 5 cents.

Sentence of \$2 fine or one week's hard labour was passed.

A STOWAWAY.

An Indian pleaded guilty before His Worship to a charge of having stowed away on board a ship from Saigon to Hongkong. Inspector Gordon informed his Worship that a friend of the accused was prepared to pay the \$15, the price of the fare, and he thought in that case a fine would be sufficient.

His Worship fined the accused \$5 on condition the passage money was guaranteed.

GAMBLING.

A Chinese who was charged with playing *kai-pai* in Des Voeux Road, West, on Saturday was fined \$4 or two weeks.

Another Chinese who was caught gambling in Yaumati, was fined \$3 or one week.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL OPIUM.

An Indian who was charged with bribery and trespass, into the Government Opium Factory at 3 a.m. on April 5, and misconduct as a constable pleaded "not guilty." Inspector Kent said that on the night of March 31 last, the accused and another man, not in custody, went to the Government Opium Factory in Morrison Hill Road, Wan-chai, and offered Indian constable B-491, \$40 to be allowed to go into the strongroom and steal opium. The bargain was apparently settled to the satisfaction of all concerned and it was arranged the prisoner should carry out his plan on the night of April 5. In the meantime, B-491 reported the matter to the authorities and Inspector Kent together with two other inspectors and, Revenue Officer Watt concealed themselves in the strongroom on the night in question and lay in wait for the prisoner. At about 3 a.m., he appeared, and paying B-491 \$40, took the strongroom key and opened the door and before he knew where he was, four pairs of hands grabbed him and he was soon on his way to the prison cell. According to the police, the prisoner was very systematic about his plan, leaving nothing out, he even took the precaution to bring some water with him in order to wet his hands so as not to leave any tell tale finger marks on the opium. A remand until Wednesday was ordered.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

A YOUNG RASCAL.

When charged with picking the pocket of a compatriot on Saturday and stealing 60 cents, a Chinese youth promptly pleaded "guilty." His Worship (in a low voice): Rascal.

Sergt. Aris told the magistrate that although he could not find a record of previous convictions, the accused had himself admitted two previous convictions for offences.

His Worship: There seems to be a regular gang of these young pick-pockets about, there are two or three of them coming up every week.

To the Sergeant: Has he any relatives?—Yes Sir, his father is in Court.

His Worship (to the father): What are you?—In my younger days I was a smith, now I sell peanuts.

Is this your son?—Yes, he is my only son.

Your only son, and you let him run about in the streets picking people's pockets? This is his third offence you know?—He is very disobedient, sir.

Why don't you punish him?—He would run away if I do.

His worship: A very good excuse! Sergt. Aris said both father and son have no fixed abode, they sleep in the streets.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and 12 strokes of the birch was passed.

WHOSE HAM?

A Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of a ham in Queen's Road, told his Worship that he was engaged by a man, whom he was unable to produce, to carry it. His Worship did not believe the story and fined him \$20 or three weeks.

THE S.S. "ANTIOCHUS".

From the latest authoritative advices received by the *China Mail*, the s.s. *Antiochus* will sail on Wednesday morning. Captain Logan, and several other officers of the Chinese Labour Corps, will leave on her, en route for France or Germany. Captain Logan is going back to take over a gang of Chinese coolies at present engaged in reconstruction work in France.

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

At the approaching Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of £15. per share free of income tax, that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, that £25,000 be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £40,000 be written off Premises Account, and that £168,482 be carried forward.

POLICE ENTERTAIN H.K.S.B.R.G.A.

The Mohammedan members of the Hongkong Police Force entertained the members of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A., officers and men to tiffin on Saturday. The men assembled on the Murray Parade Ground, shortly before 1 p.m. and then marched up to the Central Police Station. The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. Mohamed Akbar, Mr. A. F. Arculli and Mr. Hashim Khan, were present. Speech making followed the tiffin.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

A LECTURE illustrated by Lantern Slides will be given in the Rooms of the above Society by

MR. H. C. TAYLOR,
of THE NATIONAL MARITIME CO.

on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 p.m.
Subject:
Heating and Modern Sectional Boilers.

Members and those interested are cordially invited.
S. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW 1919.

The above Show will be held on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst.

All Exhibits must be benched by 12 o'clock.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Messrs. HUGHES & HUGH,
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for

the sale and distribution of

the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH or EURASIAN GIRL to take charge of boy aged 4 during the day. State salary required. Box 1112 C/o "CHINA MAIL."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these Examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 14th, 1919.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before 7th May, 1919.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII. Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII. or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1919."

Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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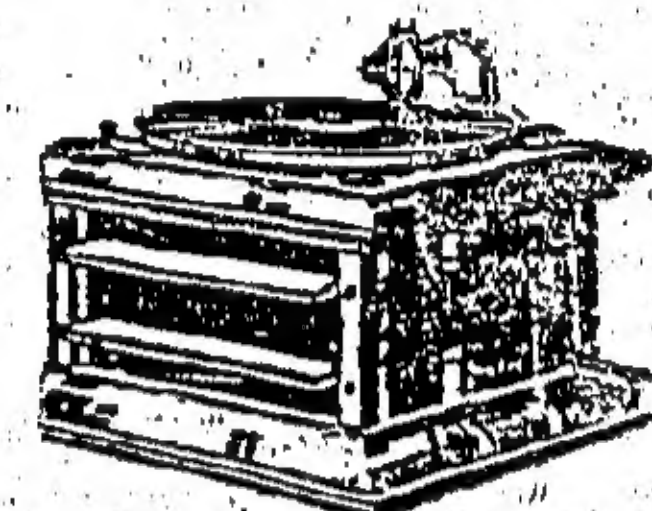
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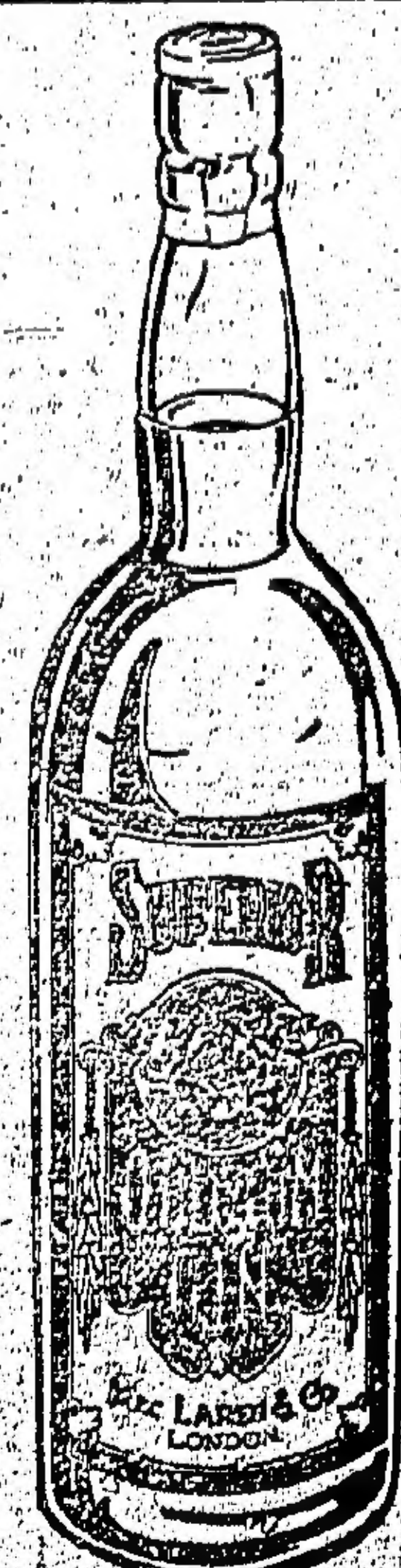
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MITSUKI MARUSaturday, 12th April.
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BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORESunday, 13th April.
BOMBAYSaturday, 12th April.
SAIGONTuesday, 8th April.
YDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
KOHSO MARUWednesday, 8th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMASaturday, 12th April.
ARABIA MARUThursday, 10th April.
MANILA MARUSaturday, 12th April.
HAIPHONGFriday, 11th April.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMASaturday, 12th April.
KENKON MARUSaturday, 12th April.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOYThursday, 10th April at 9 a.m.
BOSHO MARUThursday, 10th April at 9 a.m.
AMAKUSA MARUSunday, 13th April at 10 a.m.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 8 at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 8 at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 10 at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, WEI HAIWEI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 10 at Noon.
CHONGKING & TIEN TSIEN	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 13 at Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 13 at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 14 at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 15 at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	April 17 at Noon.

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KOBE	SUISANG	WEDNESDAY, April 9, Daylight	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, April 10, at Noon	
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, April 11, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	HOPSANG	SUNDAY, April 13, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, April 17, Daylight	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, April 18, at 3 p.m.	

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KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th April from Yokohama.
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SHINYO MARU	23,000	21st May.
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Empress of Asia	29th May	16th June
Monteagle	10th June	4th July
Empress of Russia	26th June	14th July
Empress of Japan	9th July	30th July
Empress of Asia	24th July	11th Aug.
Monteagle	15th Aug.	8th Sept.
Empress of Russia	21st Aug.	8th Sept.

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THE LAST OF THE
ROSSETTIS.

After living nearly to the age of
Titian, the last of the original pre-
Raphaelites is dead—William Michael
Rossetti—the faithful clerk and
secretary of a movement in English
art, which, if it lives no longer in its
primal attributes, restored that
earnestness and truth of practice
summed up in the single word
sincerity. Dante Gabriel Rossetti,
the dreaming idealist; Holman Hunt,
the reforming zealot; and Millais, the
gifted executant, were a trio fired by
Ford Madox Brown to clear art of the
slipshod and the shirk, and to
bring the thoroughness of work
again into line with the inspired per-
severance of the Early Florentines.
In 1818 Dante Rossetti was 20.
Holman Hunt 21, and Millais a lad
of 19. To them were shortly joined
Thomas Woolner, the sculptor, James
Collinson, a painter who, on his
retirement, was succeeded by Walter
Deverell (dead at 25 in 1854),
Frederick Stephen, trying to paint
then, but destined to become the
Nestor of art critics, and Dante's
younger brother, William Michael,
who had obtained a clerkship in the
Inland Revenue at 15 in 1845. The
movement grew, and attained to its
maturity later names and manifestations,
but the above were the original
pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Now
all are dead, and it is only
a few days ago that Fairfax
Murray died who worked as a prom-
ising boy in Dante Rossetti's studio
long after the Brotherhood had
ceased to hold its periodic meetings.
With him went the last but one of
that little band of mourners which
gathered at the grave of Rossetti at
Brixton 37 years ago, and it is still
a pathetic fact to be recalled that
William Michael Rossetti then
supported his aged mother, at the
little funeral. Christina, his sister,
and the inspired poetess, died in
1894. As the historic witness of the
movement, W. M. Rossetti rendered
a valuable service in stating concisely
its doctrine and purpose. These, in
his words, were simply:

1. To have genuine ideas to ex-
press.
 2. To study Nature attentively, so
as to know how to express.
 3. To sympathise with what is
direct, and serious, and heartfelt in
previous art, to the exclusion of
what is conventional and self-advertis-
ing, and learnt by rote.
 4. Chiefest of all: to produce
thoroughly good pictures and statues.
- Such a manifesto seems trite to-
day, and it can be found in the
lucid "Discourses" of Sir Joshua
Reynolds, but in 1848 English art
had become the prodigal son of
the "old tradition." London in the
year following was privileged to see
at Hyde Park-corner the first of only
two pictures by Gabriel ever publicly
exhibited in the metropolis in his
lifetime. "The Girlhood of Mary,"
and in the last months of 1850
appeared the famous "Gerni," which
William edited and for which Gabriel
wrote the sonnet on the cover, and
other verse influenced by Browning.
It also contained the richly-coloured
drawing by the artist of "The
Laboratory," showing a Lucrezia
Borgia visiting an arch-poisoner. Last-
ing for only four numbers, the surviv-
ing copies of "The Germ" have be-
come the coveted prey of collectors.
The Rossettis inherited their fiery
energy from their father Gabriel,
Italian poet and patriot, who fled to
this country after the Neapolitan
revolution in 1821. He was a force-
ful authority on the poems of Dante,
giving to them a "mystic-political"
interpretation now followed, by
French critics. Their mother was
the sister of that Dr. John Polidori
who was Byron's physician. Although
the genius of Dante Gabriel, both
poet and painter, and of Chris-
tina, overshadowed the high literary
qualities of Michael, he has a niche
of his own. He was a man of
infinite patience and untiring in-
dustry, with the great and lasting
quality of winning and holding
friendship. Charles Lamb used to
poke fun at himself in his gentle
essays on his life as a Civil servant,
but his letters reveal his unwearied
diligence and sense of high duty.
W. Michael Rossetti was a lesser
Lamb, yet zealous equally. Both
proved that literary and clerical
industry can be compatible, the truth
being that men of boundless energy
can do many things well; and fre-
quently use one form of close occu-
pation as an incentive to, and recu-
pation from, another. So he found
time to be interested in his official
work, and also to write a valuable
book of reminiscences, to do a com-
mendable translation in blank verse
of "The Inferno," and at the age of
80 (nine years ago) to write on
"Dante and his Convito."

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NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June

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Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons	SATURDAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m.
London via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Iyo Maru, 12,300 tons Atsuta Maru, 15,980 tons	SATURDAY, 19th April, at Noon. SATURDAY, 3rd May, at Noon.
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons	WED., 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Tenshin Maru, 8,470 tons Toyo Maru, 10,000 tons	SATURDAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m. Middle of April.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Shimbu Maru, 10,000 tons Rangoon Maru, End of April.	TUESDAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m. Wireless Telegraphy.

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WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

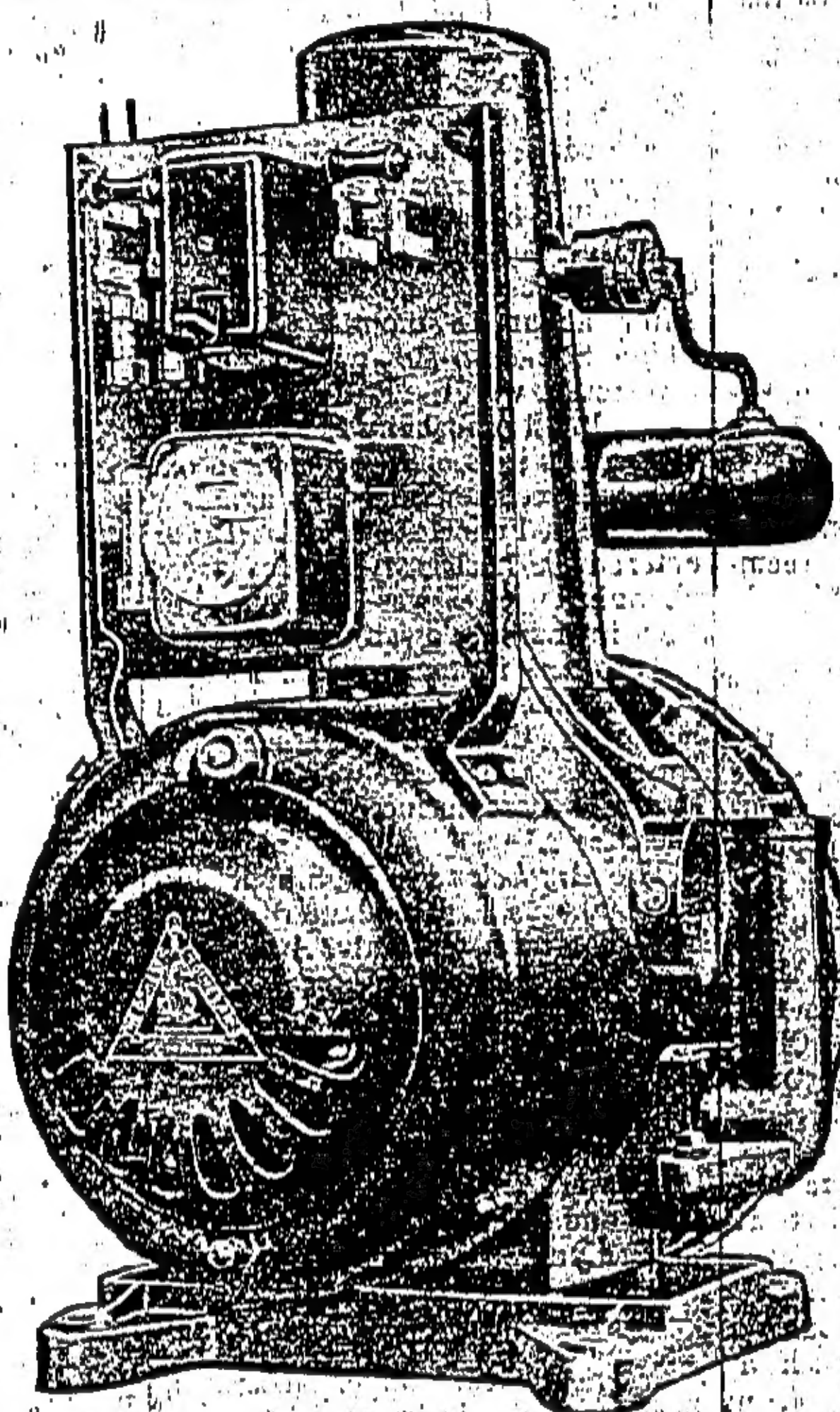
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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Tsuyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th May
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Enzan Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd April, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th April
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 25th April
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Suwa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th May, at 11 a.m.
Yokohama, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Atsuta Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th April
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 1st May
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 15th April
Sydney & Melbourne	Kobe Maru	Onaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th April
New York	Monmouth	Doanwell & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd May
Australian Ports via Japan	Seiya Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th April, at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th April, at Noon
Shanghai via S'hai	Suiyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th April, at Noon
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th April, at Noon
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th April, at Noon
Sandakan	Mausang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th April, at Noon
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huichow	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th April, at Noon
Taipei via Swatow & Amoy	S-shu Maru	Onaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th April, at Noon
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Yuen-sang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
Manila	Sensor	The Admiral Line	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Toyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Rangoon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	P. & O. S. N. Co.		On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Himalaya Maru	Onaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
London	City of Bristol	The Bank Line, Limited	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
London via S'hai, P'ang & C'bo	Iyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April, at 3 p.m.
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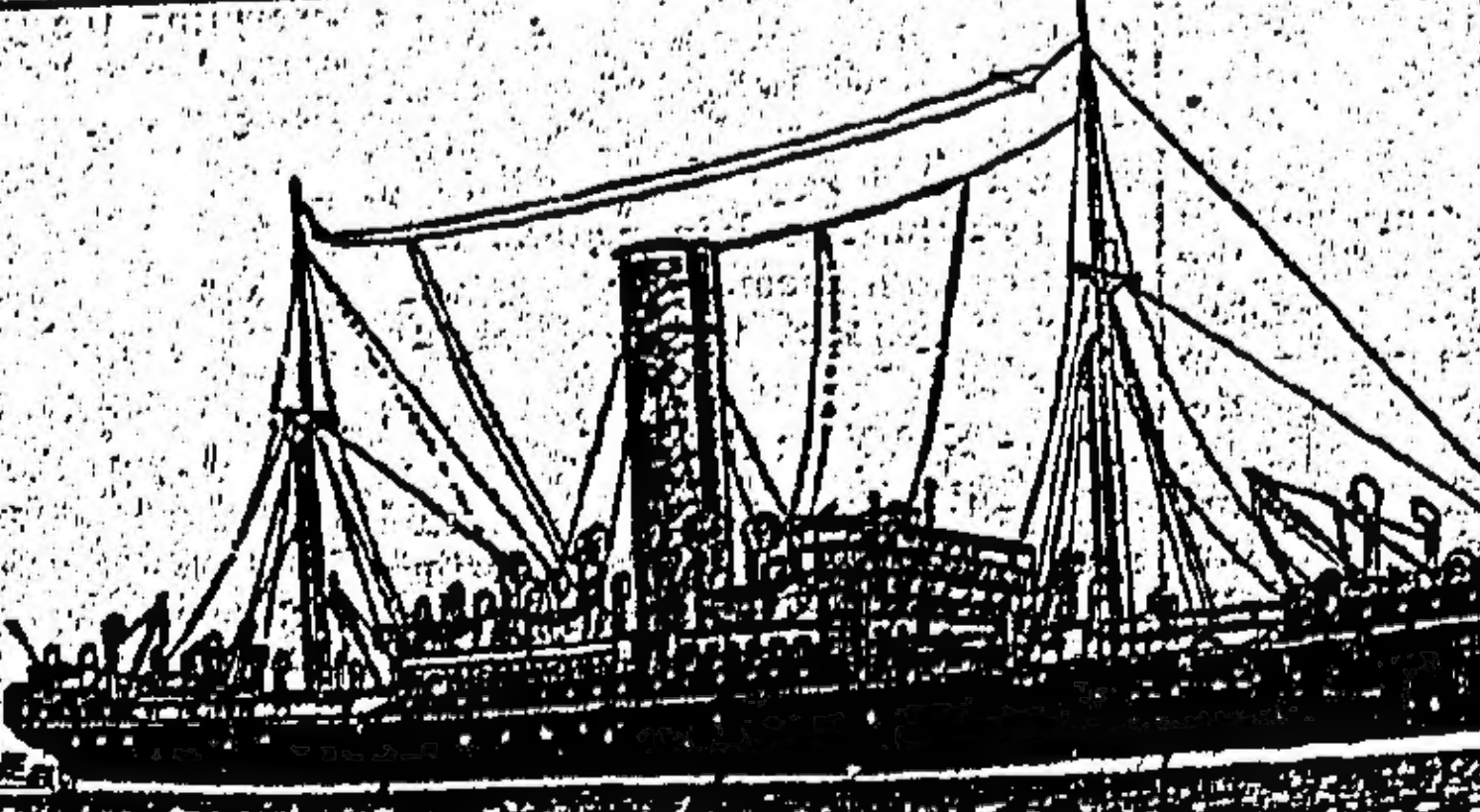
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GERMAN SITUATION.

Berlin, April 1st.
Almost the entire labour force of Germany are striking or threatening to strike, as a result of Spartacist agitations everywhere.
The situation is serious, and Berlin is momentarily expecting a big outbreak.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Government declared that any disturbance would be ruthlessly suppressed, adding that coquetting with Spartacists is now frequently observed in *Bavarian* circles.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
A Social Democratic mass meeting at Prague decided to form Soviet Councils throughout their territory, to begin the struggle for proletarian dictatorship.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
A message from Frankfurt states that serious food riots prevail there. The police in the city of the Police stormed the Law Court, and Police Stations, destroyed the furniture and records there, and dismissed several reinforcements, after which they liberated all the prisoners in the gaol, including bad criminals.

Later, they plundered the shops. Much firing took place.
The political leaders vainly attempted to check the crowd, who came into collision with the police at Frankfurt. Both sides used machine-guns. The casualties are unknown.

London, April 2nd.
A telegram from Copenhagen, dated April 1st, states that a general strike has begun in Berlin, which threatens to be as serious as the former trouble.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
A message from Stuttgart says that a general strike has broken out there. The *Zeitung* started a counter-strike. Shops have been closed. No railways are running, the post office is not working, and there is no gas or electric light.

COPENHAGEN, April 2nd.
A message from Berlin, dated April 1st, states that in the course of a collision between Government forces and demonstrators at Stuttgart, three were killed and many wounded. Government troops eventually dispersed the demonstrators, and order was quickly restored.

The leaders of the workers proclaimed a general strike in Aachen, where the *Bourgeoisie* decided to counter-strike.

The situation is becoming more and more critical.
The attitude of the Majority Socialists is not yet clear. Some oppose the strike, but others are falling in increasing numbers, under radical influence.

The Independent Socialists and Communists are acting conjointly.
COPENHAGEN, April 1st.

A message from Berlin states that the Imperial and Prussian Governments have resolved to proclaim a state of siege in the Ruhr District.

Troops are advancing to protect the workers from terrorism. Special payments are promised to miners working seven-and-a-half-hourly day.

The strikers exceed 30,000.
COPENHAGEN, April 1st.

The insecurity in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region is increasing. Thieves raided the station at Dortmund, and carried away half-a-million marks intended for wages.

The strike in the German coal fields is spreading. Thirty-seven thousand miners are idle, and are demanding a six-hour day, the recognition of Soviets, the formation of a revolutionary Workers' Guard, and closer relations with the Russian Soviets.

BRITAIN, April 2nd.
The insecurity of large German cities has reached a dangerous stage. Murders and robberies are perceptibly increasing. Sailors are participating in highway robberies in Hamburg. Numerous cases of looting are reported throughout the country.

The strike of miners in the Bochum District is already leading to a stoppage of work.
It is expected that the Spartacist movement will culminate on April 8th—the date of the meeting of the second Soviet Congress.

The Government are taking vigorous precautions, and are preparing to occupy the Ruhr mining region.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS.

PARIS, April 1st.
Lord Robert Cecil met the International Socialist Conference's Committee, which was recently appointed at Bayreuth to bring up proposed amendments to the League of Nations' Covenant.

The Committee hoped that the Covenant would abolish all wars except those the League undertook.

Lord Robert Cecil heartily agreed in the principle expressed in their opinion, but said that this point in international development to make the full application of the principle possible had not yet been reached.

The Committee hoped that all mandates would be defined in detail before the administration of mandatory territories was handed over to the Mandatory Powers.

Furthermore, that no mandates would be given until all the nations were admitted to the League.

Lord Robert Cecil re-assured the Committee upon the first point. On the second point, he emphasised the necessity of appointing Mandatory Powers at the earliest possible moment. Concluding, Lord Robert Cecil reiterated that the British Government and President Wilson were determined that the Covenant should be included in the first Treaty of Peace.

He concurred with the hope that the blockade would be speedily raised, and that problems connected with reparations, which, at present, were an intolerable burden on the revival of credit, would be speedily solved.

HAIG.

COLOGNE, April 1st.
Sir Douglas Haig inspected the British Navy on the Rhine, after which he departed to England.

HUNGARIAN OUTBURST.

LONDON, April 4th.
Correspondents at Paris state that General Smuts has gone to Hungary with a party of twelve, all British. He is charged with investigating the conditions prevalent in Hungary generally. In connection with the Hungarian-Hungarian conflict, it is considered that action will be more rapid and more effective if only representatives of one nation were engaged in the investigation. General Smuts, apparently, is going not instead of General Mangin, who is still in France.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
A telegram from Budapest states that an order has been issued that money and jewellery, valued at over 2,000 kronen, shall be surrendered to the People's Commissary for social production, without recompense.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
It is reported that thirty Bolshevik agitators have arrived in Vienna from Budapest as the guests of the Hungarian Embassy at Vienna.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
A message from Vienna reports an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Hungarian ex-Premier, Count Karolyi, in the street.

COPENHAGEN, April 1st.
The British and French Missions have reached Belgrade from Budapest.

BERLIN, April 2nd.
A telegram from Vienna states that, at a meeting of the Sailors' and Workers' Council, a Communist declared that a Soviet Republic was about to be established in German-Austria.

A Russian Communist declared that it was no longer time for debating, but for action. After the example of Hungary, even the spectre of hunger should not frighten the workers.

It is reported that the National Defence Battalion has already gone over to the Communist Camp.

EGYPT QUIET.

CAIRO, April 2nd.
It is officially stated that order is being rapidly restored, in consequence of the extension of military occupation.

CAIRO, March 24th.
Communications state that the railway lines between Cairo, Alexandria and the Canal zone are all clear.

A minor outbreak at Port Said, on March 31st, was suppressed by troops. The Bedouins between Alexandria and Sollum are loyally assisting the authorities. They resisted the overture of the Bedouins of Western Berekah, the latter being dealt with by means of bombs and light car patrols.

The main lines of communication are now strongly held.

CAIRO, March 23rd.
Communication with Assuit is at present maintained by a flying boat. The occupants were compelled to make a false landing, and were surrounded by a mob. They had to use revolvers, but were eventually overpowered. Nevertheless, they fought their way out and sought refuge in a friendly Sheikh's house. They subsequently reached the railway, boarded a goods train, and escaped practically unhurt.

CAIRO, March 23rd.
A Bedouin gathering, forty miles from Cairo, dispersed after warning.

BRITISH IN NORTH RUSSIA.

TROOPS IN DANGER.

LONDON, April 4th.
Grief, indignation, and bewilderment are the feelings expressed by the newspapers at the revelation of the position at Murmansk, while it is urged that the Peace Conference must settle its policy towards Russia without delay.

The *Times* suggests that the best form of relief might be an offensive against Petrograd or Moscow, just as the best way to defend Rumania will be to invade Hungary from the west and from the direction of Czechoslovakia.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The War Office reports that General Skhir, on January 28th, captured Vladikavkaz, finally defeating a Bolshevik army of 100,000. Fifty thousand prisoners were captured; also thirteen armoured trains and two hundred guns.

The Bolsheviks have been expelled from the whole of North Caucasus.

General Skhir is successfully forming new Divisions, comprising Terek Cossacks and others.

LONDON, April 4th.
A British North Russia official communication states that four times, on March 31st, the Bolsheviks strongly attacked us east of Bolsheozerk, and again the next morning. All the attacks were repulsed. The prisoners included a regimental commissary, who stated that these attacks were intended to be decisive.

IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, April 4th.
The Dutch Minister at Petrograd did his utmost to succour the British and other Allied subjects who were created wholesale in Moscow in the panic following upon the attempt to assassinate M. Lenin. He repeatedly interviewed M. Tchitcherine, whom he impressed with England's power, saying that the time would come when the Soviet authorities must pay individually for their acts of terrorism, but it was impossible to obtain definite promises from Tchitcherine regarding the fate of the British subjects.

An appreciation of the economic situation, compiled from statistics in the possession of the British Government, concludes that the measures of the Bolsheviks can only end in bankruptcy. The huge resources of the country are such that there is still scope for the continuance of Bolshevik rule. Nevertheless, the position of agriculture is monthly becoming more acute, and eventually seed-grain must be consumed for food. The stocks of live-stock are exhausted.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

COMMONS DEBATE.

LONDON, April 3rd.
In the House of Commons yesterday, there was a "full dress" debate on the proceedings of the Peace Conference. As regards the payment of indemnities, a number of members expressed apprehension that Germany might succeed in her efforts to avoid paying in full. It was pointed out that Germany might be bankrupt now, but the development of her resources would enable her to pay. Furthermore, it was not the business of the Paris delegates to say what Germany could or could not pay. Their affair was to present the bill. It was Germany's business to find the ways and means of meeting the obligation.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking, said he did not think there was any foundation for the statement that M. Lenin's Government had offered certain terms of peace. He said that neither he nor the Prime Minister knew anything about it.

As regards indemnities, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government still intended to get from Germany whatever amount could be got from there. The Government, in this connection, had not been influenced by President Wilson.

Looking at the whole problem of the war, one of Great Britain's aims was to secure peace now and henceforward. Unless as a result of the war the closest possible understanding was established, not only with France, with whom we had all the time been on good terms, but also with America, with whom there had been a lot of misunderstanding, a great deal would have been lost.

The Government recognised the greater suffering of some of our Allies, and desired to be fair to them, but in connection with reparations, the Government must be just to the Empire as regards the disposal of the money. (Cheers.)

LONDON, April 1st.
Reuter's Correspondent in Paris states that France has pressed for complete annexation of the Saar Basin, but this has not been agreed to.

There is a disposition to cede the control of the coalfields to France for a fixed period, as part payment of indemnity.

It is believed that the Council of Four has reached a practical agreement concerning most of the territorial questions affecting Germany, including the vexed question of the Saar coalfields.

The outstanding matters are Danzig, with a Polish corridor to the sea, and indemnities.

PARIS, April 2nd.
The Supreme War Council sat throughout the day, discussing principally the Rhine frontier and the Saar coalfields.

Stable progress is being made towards satisfying all demands in a manner calculating to avoid causes of future conflict.

DANZIG.

PARIS, April 1st.
The question of the future of Danzig is still undecided, but a probable solution will be either the internationalisation of the town and the railway connecting it with the Polish railway system, or the application of the mandatory system.

As regards the passage of troops through Danzig, against which Germany protested, the Allies have informed Germany that the Polish Divisions are under French officers, and must be regarded as forming part of the Allied army.

The armistice compels Germany to afford unhindered passage to all Allied troops.

BLOCKADES RAISED.

LONDON, April 1st.
In the House of Commons at question time, Sir Cecil Harcourt stated that the blockade of Turkey, Bulgaria, and German-Austria had been raised, but there was no foundation whatever for the statement that the blockade of Germany had been raised.

PARIS, April 2nd.
A Havas message states that the Allies have authorized the restoration of freedom of trade with Poland, Estonia, German-Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, Rumania, Serbia, and Czechoslovakia.

LABOUR—RIDICULOUS MUSE.
PARIS, April 2nd.

After 35 meetings, the Commission on International Labour Legislation has finished its work, but the report fails to give complete satisfaction, as the constitution of certain States prevents them from accepting all the obligations.

The report consists of two parts, firstly, a Convention of 11 articles based on the British draft; secondly, nine declarations of general principles which it is proposed to include in the Peace Treaty. These declarations include the rights of association of employers and workers, equality of pay for women-workers, the institution of a 48-hour week, the equality of treatment of foreign workers admitted to any country with the nationals of that country.

The most important article in the Convention is Clause 10, which, in terms, declares that the Convention is intended to provide that each decision of the Labour Conference must be brought, within a year, before the competent authorities of each State for enactment in the legislation or other action.

Machinery is to be provided to ensure compliance with the conventions of the Labour Conference by the various States. Thus, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations may nominate a Commission of Enquiry consisting of one employer, one workman, and one independent person. Appeal may also be made to the permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, and, if the defaulting country refuses to carry out the findings of the Court, other States shall be able to take economic measures against it.

It is noteworthy that the British Dominions, India, and any Colonies and possessions, and any State which may hereafter be recognised as fully self-governing by the Executive Council of the League of Nations, shall have the same rights and obligations under the Convention as if they were separate high contracting parties.

As regards the Colonies not fully self-governing, the Motherland undertakes to apply the labour conventions to them, unless local conditions render such impossible.

STEAMER IN TROUBLE.

WILMINGTON (N. CAROLINA), April 2nd.
The British steamer *Korona* was towed in, disabled. She had drifted for days before a heavy gale. Passengers' food was running short.

THE SENIOR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 2nd.
The Admiralty states:—
Admiral Sir David Beatty have been promoted Admiral of the Fleet in recognition of distinguished services in the war.

Admiral Jellicoe hoists his flag as Admiral of the Fleet on His Majesty's ship *New Zealand*.

Admiral Beatty hoists his flag on the *Queen Elizabeth*, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

The Grand Fleet ceases to exist as such on April 7th, and Admiral Beatty will haul down his flag accordingly. As a result of this change Vice-Admiral Madden has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home and Atlantic Fleets, Vice-Admiral Leveson will be Vice-Admiral commanding the Second Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Oliver will be commanding the Second Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Roger Keyes will be commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. Rear-Admiral Edmund Grant will be First Naval Member of the Commonwealth Naval Board, and Vice-Admiral Dumas will command the Australian Fleet.

EDUCATION FOR SOLDIERS.

LONDON, April 4th.
The Press Bureau states that officers and men of British nationality, ordinarily domiciled overseas, serving in the United Kingdom forces, are eligible for the Home Government's facilities for higher education in Universities or in agricultural offices and works.

A limited number, ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom, will be assisted in their courses by the Dominions Overseas Board of Education.

A portion of the scheme enables qualified overseas ex-service officers and men to pursue a course in a University, of the standard of the United Kingdom, while others ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom will be assisted in their studies in overseas Universities, or, in exceptional cases, in foreign ones.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, April 1st.
Norman Brookes is arriving in England, and may play in the championships at Wimbledon in June. He has invited G. Patterson to partner him in these tournaments. Patterson, who is also promising a first-class player in the future, is present in England, has accepted the invitation.

A telegram from Melbourne says that Patterson, who is only 23 years of age, is one of the hardest all-round hitters ever seen in this country. M. S. D. Dost, also a famous Australian player, expects him to win the Covered Court Championship next week.

[Norman Brookes is the present holder of the Single Tennis Championship of England. He won the title first in 1907. In 1908 and 1909, the championship was held by A. W. Gore, and from 1910 to 1913 by A. F. Wilding. In 1914 Brookes defeated Wilding, thus regaining the championship. There have been no tournaments at Wimbledon since the war started.]

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

CANBERRA, April 1st.
The International Congress of Scientists, convened by the Committee of the Red Cross Societies, with the object of drawing up a programme for international action to prevent and combat diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria, and venereal diseases, has opened. Mr. H. P. Dawson, ex-Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross Society, presiding.

He explained that it was proposed to act by means of a Central Committee through Red Cross organisations throughout the world, and through them disseminate advice collected from leading public health experts.

The British delegates to the Congress include Sir Ronald Ross, and Doctor Turby King of New Zealand.

The resultant programme will be submitted to a convention of Red Cross Societies, a month after peace is signed.

"TARIFF REFORM."

LONDON, April 2nd.
The *Daily Mail* forebodes that the Budget will include a system of Imperial preference involving increased taxation on tea, coffee, sugar, and wines from countries outside the Empire.

MARITIME NOTES.

LONDON, April 1st.
Admiral Sims, the Commander of the American Fleet in European waters, left Southampton for U.S.A.

The steamer *Culgo*, with over a hundred returning troops, went a wireless message of distress when 600 miles south-east of New York.

New York, April 2nd.
The transport *Black* reported a 40-hour struggle to assist the rudderless transport *Seroton* 800 miles from Sandy Hook. Finally, the *Seroton* succeeded in rigging up a jury rudder, and proceeded to Bret.

CERTIFICATES OF MENTION.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The Press Bureau states:—
The Army Council, the Admiralty, and the Air Council are issuing certificates to all personnel belonging to the Home, Indian, Colonial, Dominion and Egyptian forces mentioned in despatches, and to members of the British Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and other recognised organisations similarly mentioned.

WHY "EMPRESS" BOATS WERE TAKEN.
OTTAWA, April 1st.

Arrangements have been completed for the return of the Canadian forces from Siberia.

FRENCH SCANDAL.

PARIS, April 1st.
The court-martial for the trial of Senator Humbert and others, on charges of having had dealings with the enemy during the war, has begun. Sensational revelations are expected.

THE TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, April 2nd.
The Press Bureau states:—
A conference was held at Westminster between Mr. Winston Churchill and the representatives of the Territorial Force Association.

Mr. Churchill, presiding, outlined the scheme for the reconstitution of the force as an essential and vital part of the defensive system, re-creating the pre-war territorial force, the units being subject to such modifications as the progress of modern weapons rendered necessary.

The Territorial Force officers would be eligible to command its brigades and all positions on the Divisional and Brigade Staffs.

Mr. Churchill hinted at the utilisation of the present volunteer force for the purpose of re-constituting the pre-war national reserve.

He concluded by paying a warm tribute to the Territorials, who, he said, acquitted themselves in a manner that won the wholehearted acceptance of their regular comrades, and of the finest soldiers who came to our assistance from the Dominions overseas.

MINERS AMENABLE.

LONDON, April 1st.
The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, by a large majority, resolved to accept the Government's terms.

LONDON, April 1st.
The Scottish and Cleveland Miners' Union have recommended the acceptance of the Government's offer.

BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, April 1st.
The total revenue for the year ended to-day amounted to £889,629,525 compared with £707,224,505 during 1917-1918.

COTTON TRADE BAD.

LONDON, April 1st.
At a conference of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, the Card Room Workers, and the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation of Manchester, to-day, it was decided that all mills spinning American cotton should close down from April 10th to April 24th, owing to the badness of the trade.

It is estimated that 100,000 operatives will be affected.

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVED.

PARIS, April 4th.
A German Financial Commission, comprising eight persons, has arrived at Fontaine-Maxence, and is staying at the magnificent Chateau Plessis Villotte, guarded by sentries with fixed bayonets.

PARIS, April 3rd.
The first meeting between the Allied and German financial agents on French soil occurs at Compiegne on April 3rd, when arrangements will be made to exchange German securities and foodstuffs.

PUGILISM.

LONDON, April 1st.
At the National Sporting Club, in a fifteen-round match, for the International Bantamweight Contender, Jimmy Wilde beat Joe Lynch of America, on points. The stakes and purse amounted to £2,400.

LIVER, April 1st.
The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, and high British and American officers were prominent among the 2,000 spectators of the contest, which was extremely hard and cleanly fought throughout. The fortunes of the fight sometimes varied, but it was always evident that Wilde was holding much in reserve.

After the fight, the Prince of Wales vaulted into the ring, and shook hands with the men.

In the course of a speech, he said that such contests would help to cement Anglo-American friendship.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

POLES AS MEAN AS OTHERS.
STOCKHOLM, April 1st.

The Jewish newspapers in Poland state that terrible excesses have been committed against the Jews in Poland. Many have been wounded and their shops and houses plundered and wrecked.

The Polish forces did not interfere, and even supported the rioters.

CONSERVATION OF CAPITAL.

LONDON, April 2nd.
The Press Bureau states:—
In view of preserving capital for domestic purposes within the Kingdom and preventing an avoidable drain upon foreign exchanges by export of capital, the Treasury has appointed a Committee, with Lord Cunliffe as Chairman, and including Mr. Arthur Lawley Robinson, Agent-General of Queensland, and Mr. Robert Littlejohn, to advise upon applications for licences for fresh issues of capital under the Defence of the Realm Regulation, 33.F.

Preference will be given, *extero paribus*, in cases in which the proceeds will be applied in the overseas Dominions.

LIVERPOOL DISASTER.

LONDON, April 1st.
A seven-storey warehouse in Liverpool, stocked with beans, collapsed, burying the employees in the cellars. Parties of Police and blue-jackets rescued most of those buried under the debris, after feverish efforts.

Sixteen are still entombed beneath hundreds of tons of debris. Their cries for help gradually became fainter. Little hope is entertained of rescuing them.

PENSIONS.

LONDON, April 4th.
The Press Bureau states:—
The Ministry of Pensions announces that the Government have now recognised their obligation to assist, from State funds, demobilised and discharged officers and men, who joined the forces after the outbreak of war, in order that they be enabled to re-start business. Assistance will either be given in periodic payments to meet current obligations like rent, insurance premiums, school fees, and mortgage obligations, or in a lump sum, for the purchase of a stock-in-trade, shop-fittings, etc.

THE RUSSIAN NIGHTMARE.

STOCKHOLM, April 2nd.
A telegram from Petrograd states that industrial disturbances occurred in large factories and culminated in the *Publik* Works, where the People's Commissary was received in a hostile manner and thrown out.

In consequence of some marines refusing to drive off anti-Soviet workmen when ordered to, Chinese troops were sent and sanguinary barricade fights ensued. The workmen, unwilling to resume work, were evicted from their dwellings, and deprived of food-stuffs, but the Commissary was subsequently obliged to concede their demands, liberate the men arrested, and distribute additional rations.

THE KING'S SPORT.

LONDON, April 2nd.
It is announced that the King resumed racing in the present season.

"NEW INDIA"

SUPPRESSION.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.
—

Mrs. Besant was the appellant in an action heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The action, which was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Madras, was brought against the Government of Madras for the return of a sum of money deposited by the appellant under the provisions of the Indian Press Act, as a guarantee of good faith in connection with Mrs. Besant's newspaper *New India*. The money had been seized by the Government, and the appellant claimed its return.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., for the appellant, said there were two appeals from two orders. Mrs. Besant was the owner of a printing press at Madras, and the owner and editor of a newspaper called *New India*, which was printed there. A magistrate ordered her to deposit two thousand rupees under the Indian Press Act of 1910, and the Provincial Government ordered the forfeiture of this deposit and that of all copies of the newspaper. Mrs. Besant appealed against both orders.

Continuing, counsel said that the Indian Press Act imposed penalties on any person who published any publication containing any words likely to bring into hatred or contempt the King or the Government or the administration of justice, or any native prince or chief, or any class or section of the King's subjects in India, or to incite to disaffection towards the King or the Government. In July 1914, Mrs. Besant acquired an established newspaper, *The Madras Standard*, and changed its name to *New India*.

On December 2 of that year a magistrate made an order under the Press Act dispensing with the usual security, but on May 22, 1916, he cancelled his order and required Mrs. Besant to deposit 2,000 rupees. No notice was given to Mrs. Besant of the application to the magistrate who cancelled his previous order, and thus she had no opportunity to appear before him. That was contrary to natural justice, and Mrs. Besant gave the security under protest. On Aug. 25 of the same year the Governor of Madras made an order forfeiting the deposit, and all copies of the paper, on the ground that certain passages published were of the nature described in section 4 of the Indian Press Act. Though only twenty issues of the paper were definitely specified as containing matter complained of, all copies of the paper were forfeited. Mrs. Besant contended that none of the articles complained of contravened the Act.

Two of the judges of the High Court of Madras said counsel, acquitted the appellant of any wilful attempt at disaffection, and one of them put the matter thus: "I am clear that none of the articles which have been written in spirit of disloyalty to the Sovereign. If I may say so, they all aim at making India better understood and better appreciated. They undoubtedly very freely express disapprobation, with the existing machinery of the Government. These comments, according to Mrs. Besant

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital which such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £25 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T. T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 50,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

- 107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

- 108 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 10, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 and 108 were confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.
- 108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same shall determine in the case of interim dividends, and the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 5 o'clock p.m. when the following resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital which such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of £12 1/2 each with the sum of £25 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two-fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of \$25 Hongkong currency at the opening T. T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 11,600 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £12 1/2 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article.

- 106 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

- 107 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 106 and 107 were confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.
- 107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same shall determine in the case of interim dividends, and the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

THE ASQUITH-LOYD GEORGE CORRESPONDENCE.

The New York Correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch has culled a long extract from an article in the February number of the Atlantic Monthly which describes in great detail the circumstances which led to Mr. Asquith's resignation of the Premiership in December, 1916, and Mr. Lloyd George's appointment as his successor.

The article gives the text of the letters which passed between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. The Atlantic Monthly states that the letters have been circulated and even printed privately, and that it therefore takes the responsibility for making them public property.

It should be mentioned that the letter from Mr. Asquith dated December 4, referring to a Times leading article, was read by him to the party meeting of December 5 at which he explained his resignation and briefly sketched the history of the differences which had arisen between him and his chief lieutenant.

The following letters and the connecting passages are reproduced from the Weekly Dispatch.

The first communication from Mr. Lloyd George is in the form of a brief memorandum which is as follows:—

December 1, 1916. Memo. to Prime Minister.

(1) That the War Committee consists of three members, two of whom must be the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War—who should have in their offices deputies capable of attending to and deciding all departmental business—and a third Minister without portfolio. One of the three to be chairman.

(2) That the War Committee shall have full powers, subject to the supreme control of the Prime Minister, to direct all questions connected with the war.

(3) The Prime Minister in his discretion to have the power to refer any question to the Cabinet.

(4) Unless the Cabinet, on reference by the Prime Minister, revises the decision of the War Committee that decision to be carried out by the department concerned.

(5) The War Committee to have power to invite any Minister and to summon the expert advisers and officers of any department to its meetings.

To this Mr. Asquith replied later in the same day. He wrote:—
(Secret. 10, Downing Street, S.W., December 1, 1916.)

My dear Lloyd George.—I have now had time to reflect on our conversation this morning, and to study your memorandum. Though I do not altogether share your dark estimate and forecast of the situation, actual and prospective, I am in complete agreement that we have reached a critical situation in the war, and that our own methods of procedure with the experience which we have gained during the last few months call for reconsideration and revision.

The two main defects of the War Committee, which has done excellent work are:—

1. That its members are too large.
2. That there is delay, evasion, and often distraction on the part of the departments in giving effect to its decisions. I might with good reason add:—
3. That it is often kept in ignorance by departments of information essential, and even vital of a technical kind upon problems that come before it, and
4. That it is overcharged with duties many of which might well be delegated to subordinate bodies.

The result is that I am clearly of the opinion that the War Committee should be reconstituted and its relations to and authority over departments, &c., more clearly defined and more effectively asserted.

I now come to your specific proposals. In my opinion whatever changes are made in the composition or functions of the War Committee the Prime Minister must be its chairman. He cannot be relegated to the position of an arbiter in the background for a referee to the Cabinet.

In regard to its composition, I agree that the War Secretary and the First Lord of the Admiralty are necessary members. I am inclined to add in the same category the Minister of Munitions. There should be another member, either without portfolio or charged only with comparatively light departmental duties. One of the members should be appointed vice-chairman.

I purposely do not in this letter discuss the delicate and difficult question of personnel. The Committee should as far as possible sit *de die in diem*, and have full power to see that its decisions, subject to an appeal to the Cabinet, are carried out promptly and effectively by the departments.

Reconstructions of the War Committee should be accompanied by the setting up of a Committee of National Organization to deal with the purely domestic side of war problems. It should have executive powers within its own domain.

The Cabinet would in all cases have ultimate authority.—Yours very sincerely,
H. H. Asquith.

After narrating the history of the next two days from the point of view of Mr. Asquith's supporters, the Atlantic published the next instalment of the correspondence as follows:—

10, Downing Street, S.W., December 4, 1916.

My dear Lloyd George.—Such productions as the first leading article in today's Times, showing the infinite possibilities for misunderstanding and misrepresentation of such arrangements as was considered yesterday, make me at least doubtful as to its advisability.

Unless the impression is at once conveyed that I am being relegated to the position of an irresponsible spectator of the war I cannot possibly go on.

The suggested arrangement was to the following effect:—

The Prime Minister to have supreme and effective control of war policy.

The agenda of the War Committee will be submitted to him, its chairman will report to him daily, he can direct it to consider particular topics or proposals, and all its conclusions will be subject to his approval or veto.

He can, of course, at his own discretion attend the meetings of the Committee.—Yours sincerely,
H. H. Asquith.

Mr. Lloyd George within a few minutes sent the following reply:—

War Office, Whitehall, December 4, 1916.

My dear Prime Minister.—I have not seen the Times article, but I hope you will not attach undue importance to these effusions. I have had those misrepresentations put up with for months.

Northcliffe frankly wants a smash. Northcliffe would like to make this and any other re-arrangement under your Premiership impossible. Lord Derby and I attach great importance to your retaining your present position effectively. I cannot restrain, I fear, influence Northcliffe.

I fully accept in letter and in spirit your summary of the suggested arrangement—subject, of course, to personnel.—Ever sincerely,
Lloyd George.

Mr. Asquith, in the words of the chronicler, felt that he "could take better measure and without defying Lloyd George bring his restless lieutenant into line, so he picked up courage" and sent him this letter:—

10, Downing Street, S.W., December 4, 1916.

My dear Lloyd George.—Thank you for your letter of this morning.

The King gave me today authority to ask and to accept the resignations of all my colleagues and to form a new Government on such lines as I should submit to him, and start, therefore, with a clean slate.

The first question which I have to consider is the constitution of the new War Committee.

After full consideration of the matter in all its aspects I have come decidedly to the conclusion that it is not possible that such a Committee could be made workable and effective without the Prime Minister as its chairman.

I quite agree that it will be necessary for him, in view of the other calls upon his time and energy, to delegate from time to time the chairmanship to another Minister as his representative and locum tenens; but it is to retain the authority which corresponds with his responsibility as Prime Minister he must continue to be, as he always has been, its permanent president.

I am satisfied on reflection that any other arrangement, such, for instance, as the one indicated to you in my letter of to-day, would be found in experience impracticable and incompatible with the retention of the Prime Minister's final and supreme control.

The other question which you have raised relates to the personnel of the Committee. Here, again, after deliberate consideration I find myself unable to agree with some of your suggestions.

I think we both agree that the First Lord of the Admiralty must necessarily be a member of the Committee. I cannot, as I told you yesterday, be a party to any suggestion that (here a word is missing) or Balfour should be displaced.

The technical side of the Board of Admiralty has been reconstituted with Sir John Jellicoe as the First Sea Lord.

I believe (here again a word is missing) or Balfour to be under existing conditions necessary as a member of the Board.

I must add that Sir Edward Carson (for whom personally and in every way I have the greatest regard) is not, from the only point of view which is significant to me—the most effective prosecution of the war—the man best qualified among my colleagues, present or past, to be a member of the War Committee.

I have only to say in conclusion that I am strongly of opinion that the War Committee (without any displacement of the existing Committee, which in my judgment is a most efficient body and has done and is doing valuable work) ought, to be reduced in number so that it can sit more frequently and undertake more easily the daily problems with which it has to deal.

But in any reconstruction of the Committee such as I have and have for some time past had in view, the governing consideration is the special

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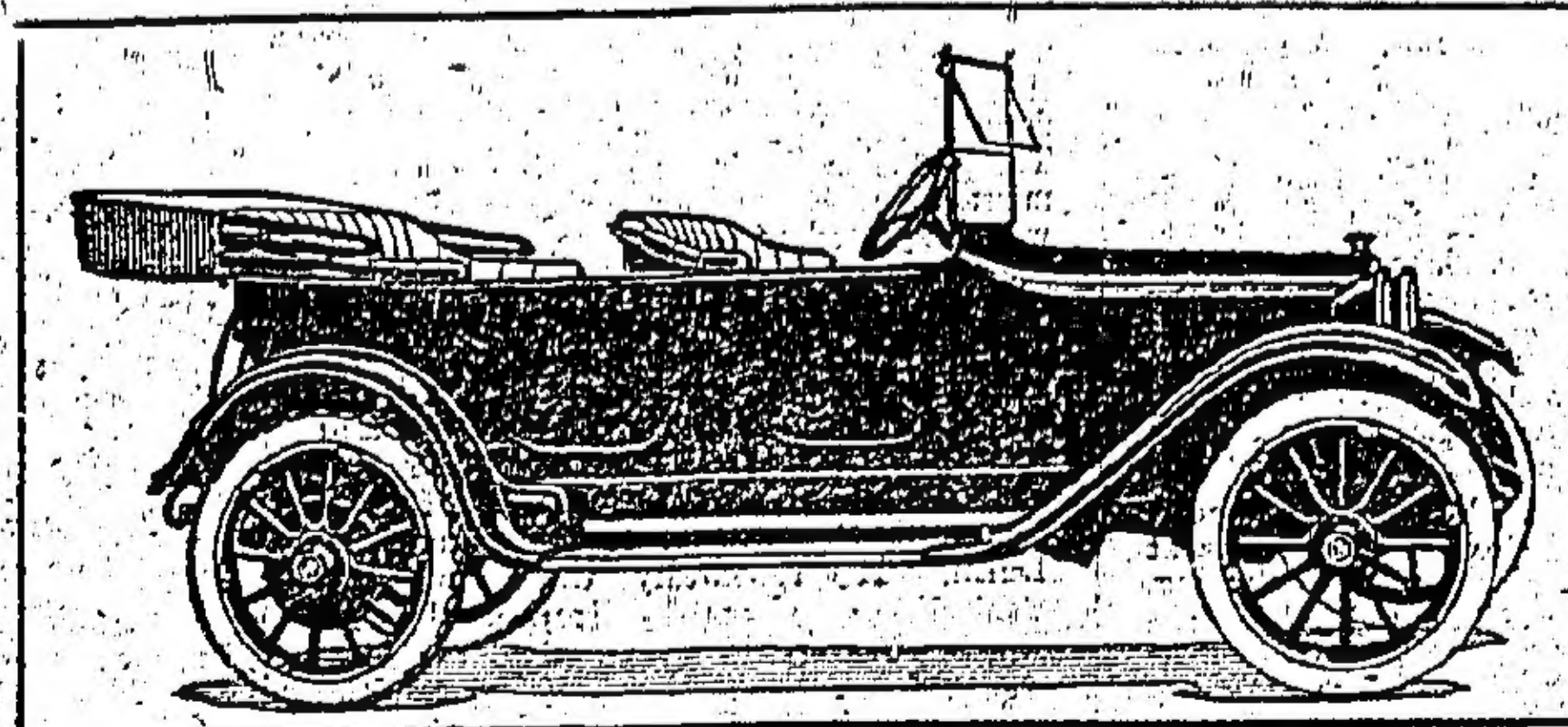
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BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE
AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

APRIL 6.
HITSUKI MARU, O.S.K., from Moji.
APRIL 7.
DAITOKU MARU, O.S.K., from
AGAPENOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.
APRIL 8.
ELLENOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.
TENSIN MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.
KUROSO MARU, O.S.K., from Japan.
APRIL 9.
MIAMI, A. MARU, O.S.K., from Tacoma
and Seattle.
CENTES, B. & S., from Nanking.
ANDRE LEBON, M.M., from Shanghai.
APRIL 10.
AGAPENOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.
APRIL 11.
DUNERA, P. & O., from Shanghai.
HIMALAYA MARU, O.S.K., from
Yokohama.
APRIL 12.
CHINA, China Mail, from San
Francisco.
APRIL 13.
LYCAON, B. & S., from Singapore.
APRIL 14.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from Yokohama.
APRIL 15.
TINDARUS, B. & S., from Singapore.
APRIL 16.
CYCLOPS, B. & S., from Seattle.
STENTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.
APRIL 17.
LAOMEDON, B. & S., from Shanghai.
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., from Shang-
hai.
DIKKO MARU, N.Y.K., from Nagasaki.
APRIL 18.
HECTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.
APRIL 19.
WELLORE, B. & S., from Japan.
APRIL 20.
SUWA MARU, N.Y.K., from Shanghai.
MAY 1.
ATSUTA MARU, N.Y.K., from
Shanghai.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

APRIL 7.
HITSUKI MARU, (cargo only) O.S.K.,
for Seattle and Honolulu.
ANTIOCHUS, B. & S., for London.
APRIL 8.
PAUL LEON, M.M., for Shanghai.
VAN WARDEN, J.C.J.L., for
Singapore, Penang and Hongkong.
ELFENOR, B. & S., for London.
APRIL 9.
ORESTER, B. & S., for London.
ANDRE LEBON, M.M., for Marseilles
via Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, etc.
KESIA MARU, T.K.K., for San
Francisco.
KUROSO MARU, O.S.K., for Manila
and Australia.
APRIL 10.
KAITAN, Douglas Steamship Co., for
SOSU MARU, O.S.K., for Anping
and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.
ARABIA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria,
Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma.
APRIL 11.
DAITOKU MARU, O.S.K., for Hai-
phong, Hongkong, and Melbourne.
APRIL 12.
WIKO MARU, N.Y.K., for Melbourne.
APRIL 13.
LYCAON, B. & S., for Shanghai.
MANTLA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria,
B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan.
TENSIN MARU, N.Y.K., for Bombay.
HIMALAYA MARU, O.S.K., for
Panama, Rio de Janeiro, Santos,
via Aires, Durban and Cape Town.
APRIL 14.
ECLIPSE, Pacific Mail, for New York.
APRIL 15.
SHIMBU MARU, N.Y.K., for Calcutta.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Bank Line, for
London.
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IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits,
Manila and Liverpool.
APRIL 20.
VERA, M.M., for Shanghai.
APRIL 22.
STENTOR, B. & S., for Shanghai and
Japan.
APRIL 23.
TUDADOR, Pacific Mail, for San
Francisco and Australia.
APRIL 24.
MENDUR, B. & S., for London.
APRIL 25.
TINDARUS, B. & S., for Seattle.
CHINA, China Mail, for Japan and
San Francisco.
APRIL 26.
MENTOR, B. & S., for Shanghai.
YOKOHAMA MARU, N.Y.K., for
Shanghai.
APRIL 27.
MENTOR, B. & S., for Shanghai and
Japan.
APRIL 28.
WELLORE, B. & S., for London.
MAY 3.
ATSUTA MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits
and London.
MAY 5.
SUWA MARU, N.Y.K., for Shanghai,
Japan, Victoria, P.D., and Seattle.
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., for Japan
via San Francisco.
MAY 21.
AKI MARU, N.Y.K., for Philippine
Islands and Australia.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. ss. *Chong Shing*
left Singapore for this Port on the
1st instant at p.m. and is due here
on the 8th instant at about daylight.
The T.K.K. ss. *Tenyo Maru* left San
Francisco March 24 and is due to
arrive at this Port April 23.
The C.P.O.S. Co. R.M.S. *Empress of*
Asia left Nagasaki for Kobe on the
2nd April and is due at Kobe on or
about the 3rd April.
The C.P.O.S. Co. R.M.S. *Key West* left
Singapore for Moji on the 1st April
and is due at Moji on or about the
3rd April.
The T.K.K. ss. *Anjo Maru* arrived at
Yokohama March 20th, and will sail
April 4th for Honolulu and San
Francisco en route to Valparaiso,
South America.
The T.K.K. ss. *Sakura Maru* arrived at
Yokohama March 25th, from San
Francisco.
The C.P.O.S. Co. R.M.S. *Empress of*
Japan left Yokohama for Vancouver
on the 23rd March and is due at
Vancouver on or about the 9th
April, 1919.
The Steamer *James Co. ss. Celtic Prince*
due to arrive here from New York
towards the end of April.

TRADE AND SHIPPING
RETURNS.

This is a pretty book of 411 pages,
and all about it is well told in the
following "introductory note":—

GENERAL.
1. The present volume contains
the first complete year's trade re-
turns ever compiled in the Colony of
Hongkong. Prior to 1918 reports on
trade only existed in the form of more
or less general statements of the
movements of the important lines,
compiled either by the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce or
by individual merchants. Of detail-
ed and complete statistics there were
none, save for dutiable goods (liquors
since 1910 and tobacco since 1918)
and for opium. Nor are the present
returns the result of special legisla-
tion directed to that end, but rather
a by-product of year-legislation direct-
ed to the elimination of all enemy
trade. At the end of 1915 an Ordinance
was passed requiring all trade,
inward and outward, to pass under
the scrutiny of the Imports and Ex-
ports Department. Prior to that the
exchanges of the War had, of course,
made it necessary that many com-
modities should move only under official
direction and in one sense this
piece of legislation did not come upon
the mercantile community as a
novelty. But when it is remembered
that in pre-war days all goods
except liquor, opium, and arms,
and sugar (controlled under the
Buenos Convention) had been free
to come and go as they pleased, it
will be seen that the burden imposed
by this Ordinance was both unfamiliar
and heavy.

A beginning was made almost at
once to analyse and record the in-
formation obtained through this in-
surance, but the pressure of work re-
quired for the execution of its primary
object prevented any great atten-
tion being paid at first to the second-
ary results. Difficulties were many.
The Chinese merchants, through
whose hands a great proportion of
the Colony's trade passes, were and
are still slow to appreciate the value
of accuracy where no money pay-
ment is involved. The same applies
to native clerical assistance. Lin-
guistic difficulties were also nume-
rous and are still not altogether over-
come (see notes under raw cotton in
Straits Settlements, French Indo-
China, and Siam Import sections).
For these reasons such records as
were compiled in 1918 and the first
half of 1917 had to be abandoned as
unworthy of print. Some returns
were published for the second half
of 1917, but the full Classification
List on which the present returns are
based was not completed till the end
of that year and the 1917 figures
therefore lack detail in many direc-
tions, piece-meal, being the most
conspicuous.

The Classification List is based in
its main outlines on that employed
by the Chinese Maritime Customs,
with which service the trade of the
Colony has naturally very intimate
relations: Hongkong has itself no
general Customs Service, the small
staff attached to the Imports and
Exports Department being almost
wholly occupied with preventive work
in connection with the two classes of
dutiable goods and opium. For ordi-
nary merchandise the Department
has therefore to rely on the accuracy
of the statements furnished by im-
porters and exporters without any
actual examination of cargo. During
the War the possible penalties of any
deception have been so serious that
it is unlikely that these statements
suffer from the truth on any large
scale, but for normal times other
measures may be necessary.

2. Hongkong is essentially an
entrepôt where merchandise from all
parts of the world changes hands or
ships or both. The Colony produces
nothing, animal, vegetable, or
mineral, of an account from a
world-trade point of view. Its local
consumption, except in the case of
materials for ship-building, ship-
repairing, and ship-turning, is
from a similar relative point of view
negligible. There are, it is true,
besides ship-building, local manu-
facturing industries of very considerable
importance, which absorb large quan-
tities of raw or semi-raw materials,
notably crude tin, raw sugar, and
raw tobacco. But the products of
the tin and sugar refineries and the
tobacco factories are destined almost
wholly for re-exportation.

3. From her geographical position
Hongkong's most intimate relations
are naturally with China and more
particularly with South China. Her
relation to the latter territory is
much the same as would be that of
the Isle of Wight to the south-west
counties of England, were that island
French territory, and the Solent and
Spithead the only harbours in or near
those areas at which other than coast-
ing steamers called. Southampton
must be imagined as Canton with a
population of 2,000,000, eighty miles
inland on a river navigable for small
steamers, and the various railway
systems as greater and lesser water-
ways, navigated by large numbers of
light-draft steamers, launches, and
sailing craft of all descriptions.

4. These returns do not include:—
(a) Articles imported or exported by
the Colonial Government or
Naval and Military Authori-
ties.

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(b) Cargo arriving for transshipment
only, through bills of lading,
except woolfurn ore from South
China.
(c) Cargo, except ores and minerals,
arriving from ports in China
south of Swatow and from the
neighbouring Portuguese
Colony of Macao.
(d) A portion of the cargo arriving
from the Chinese ports of
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
(described in the returns as
"Middle China").
(e) Movements of bullion and specie.
(f) Cargo landed into warehouses
and left unchanged on Decem-
ber 31, 1918.
(g) Ships' stores and bunker coal.
The omissions in (b) and (c) may
be found surprising. The reason for
(b) lies in the fact that the local firms,
to whom the goods are consigned for
transshipment, rarely have sufficient
particulars to make anything more
than a very general classification
practicable. As, however, the whole
trade of the Colony may be regarded
as transshipment, an endeavour will
be made in 1919 to compile under
broad headings some record of this
class of transshipment cargo.

The trade in (c) is mainly that
passing out of China through the
Canton and West River Delta. A
large proportion of this traffic is
prepacked by regular lines of river
steamers which require to unload and
re-load for the return journey with
as little delay as possible. It would
greatly impede the free circulation of
this traffic if delivery of inward cargo
had to await the issue of import per-
mits, and general import licences,
permitting delivery without permits
of all inward cargo except ores and
minerals, have therefore been granted
to the agents of these vessels. If
and when conditions allow of the
abolition of the present system of
import and export permits in favour
of a system of declarations directed
purely to record-keeping, it may be
possible to analyse these short-dis-
tance foreign imports in the same
way as other imports, but under
existing conditions the gap in the re-
cords for South China is so large
that any import figures for this area
(except for ores and minerals for
which import permits are required in
all cases) would only be misleading.
Moreover the omission is not so seri-
ous a defect as it might seem; for,
as indicated in paragraph 3, practi-
cally the whole trade of South China

with the world at large passes
through Hongkong and the foreign
export trade of this territory, except
such portions as are represented by
through bills of lading from Canton
(see (b)), is therefore recorded in the
export returns of Hongkong. It is,
in fact, this omission that explains
the apparent excess of the Colony's
exports of certain articles over its
imports (e.g., ginger, lard, wood-oil).
The difference represents, not local
production, but unrecorded imports
from South China.

VALUATION.

5. The values for 1918 are more
or less makeshift. During the first
half of the year values were only
required to be stated when the article
concerned was classified by value,
but from the 1st July, values were
required in every case in addition to
weight or other particulars laid down
in the Classification List. The mis-
sing values for the first half-year have
been supplied by calculating the
value per unit (picul, yard, etc.),
from the declarations given in the
third quarter of the year and multi-
plying the results by the number of
units recorded for the first half-year.
6. The local dollar is naturally the
standard of value for the bulk of the
local trade and for the sake of uni-
formity all values are required to be
stated in this currency. On the
other hand the gold-value of the local
dollar fluctuates so enormously that
returns expressed in that currency
are liable to be very misleading to
readers in gold-standard countries.
It has therefore been decided to adopt
the pound sterling as the unit of
value for all published returns. For
the purpose of the present returns
the dollar values have been converted
at a rough rate of \$1=8s. 2½d.
for the year. In future years it is
proposed to convert the declared dol-
lar values into sterling monthly, at
the average demand rate for the
month.

7. Roughly speaking the values en-
tered in these returns may be taken
as f.o.b. for exports and c.i.f. for im-
ports, but further attention must be
given to this point when the post-war
system of recording is settled.

8. The period covered by these
returns is the Calendar Year.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Acting Superintendent of Imports
and Exports.
Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

MESSRS. FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO'S.
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TEL. 696. 12, ICE HOUSE STREET.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals
in Siberia are badly in need of reading
matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for
their use handed in at the G.P.O. will
be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as
to the use of wireless telegraphy by
Merchant Vessels on the China Station
have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria,
Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such
parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Unine,
Vienna, Trieste Padua, Venice and Bel-
luno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British
East Africa and Egypt (except for
members of the Expeditionary Forces),
and to Abyssinia, Bechar, Fathma,
French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland,
Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and
Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given
below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m.
Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the
previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, April 8.
Shanghai—Per ANDRE LEBON.
Straits—Per CHEONGSHING.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, April 8.
Hobson and Bangkok—Per DEVA-
WONGSE, 8 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per HAIYANG,
8 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per SHANSEI,
10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKANG, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji,
Canada, United States, Central
and South America and
EUROPE via Canada—Per
MONTEAGLE, Registration
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—
Per TILATAP, 2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India via Dhanush-
kodi, Egypt and EUROPE via
Suez—Per ELFENOR, Regis-
tration 1.45 p.m. Letters
2.30 p.m.
Saigon—Per ARIAKE MARU, 5 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America, and EUROPE
via America—Per TERESA
MARU, Registration 5 p.m.
April 9, Letters 5.30 a.m.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok,
Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa,
India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt
and EUROPE via Marseilles—
Per ANDRE LEBON, Regis-
tration 5 p.m. Letters 5.30 a.m.
April 8.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE
via Liverpool—Per AGAPENOR,
5 p.m.
Saigon—Per LIENSHING, 5 p.m.
Port Bayard, Hobson and Haiphong—
Per SONG MA, 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, April 10.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—
Per SOSU MARU, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Weichow, Chefoo and Hainan
—Per HUICHOW, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SUIYANG, Noon.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America, and EUROPE via
Canada—Per ARIAKE MARU,
Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters
12.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per
KAITAN, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 12.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United States,
Central and South America, and
EUROPE via Canada—Per
SUIYANG, Noon.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America, and EUROPE via
Canada—Per ARIAKE MARU,
Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters
12.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 13.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—Per ARIAKE MARU, 9 a.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN,
9 a.m.

MONDAY, April 14.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA,
9 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 11 a.m.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

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Remedy is world wide. It is good
for the deep seated cough of the adult
or the croup and whooping cough of the
children. The same bottle serves the
whole family. For sale by All Chemists
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at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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"FLIRTING WITH FATE"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE RINK"
FATTY ARBUCKLE
IN
"HIS WIFE'S MISTAKE."
BRITISH GAZETTES No. 497.
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TO-NIGHT! 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT!!
FRANK KEENAN
IN
"LOADED DICE"
Mr. Keenan's fame as a screen star is secure. His masterly interpretations
have made him known and popular wherever motion pictures are shown.
This film is said to be one of the best pictures of his career.
THE DORROS
IN
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
THURSDAY Matinee 10th April, at 5.15 p.m.
"THE SILENT COMMAND"
Featuring BOB LEONARD & ELLA HALE.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
APRIL 5, 6, 7 & 8
showing the final episodes of
"A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS."
Also GAZETTE & COLOGNE.
WEDNESDAY 6th. Paramount Photo-Play 5 parts.
IRENE FENWICK IN
"A GIRL LIKE THAT."
MONDAY 14th. Matinee 5.15 p.m.
SEE "REDEEMING LOVE" (Paramount 5 parts).

THE SUPREME COURT.
ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.
In the Supreme Court this morning
before Sir Wm. Rees-Davies, K.C.,
Chief Justice, P. A. Lapique and
Co. claimed from Wo Fat Sing dam-
ages for a breach of contract by the
defendant to carry the plaintiff's
goods to Saigon.
Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs.
Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for
the plaintiff; Mr. C. G. Ambrose,
O.B.E., instructed by Mr. F. Man-
tingley, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker,
Deacon and Harston, was for the
defendant.
The case is that an agreement was
made and confirmed at interviews
taking place between the 30th Septem-
ber, 1915 and October 23rd, 1915,
and was upon the following (among
other terms) that any timber should
be carried at the freight of \$7.50 per
measured ton. The amount to be
carried was 200 logs or as many (if
any) as could be conveniently carried
on the ship. But the shipowners
should not be responsible for any
logs left out and that the plaintiff
should send the logs alongside the
ship loaded on lighters and that the
plaintiff should provide sufficient
coolies to get the logs on board the
ship. The defendant and the ship-
owners on their part assert this was
done and 81 logs were put on board.
But the remaining 119 could not be
sawed on the ship and were accord-
ingly left. The master's receipts for
the logs which were carried expressly
repeated that the shipowners were
not responsible for cargo shut out.
The defendants on their part assert
that the agreement was broken by
the plaintiff who, instead of sending
the logs alongside in lighters as
arranged sent them alongside about.
Further the plaintiff did not provide
the sufficient number of coolies.
Because of all this the plaintiffs
caused the shipowners to suffer de-
lay and damage. Also the plaintiffs
had not paid the freight as agreed.
to, or at all for the 81 logs which
were sent down. (All this wood was
wanted by the French naval authori-
ties in Saigon). This freight the
defendants say they are entitled to
claim.
Mr. Eldon Potter, for the plain-
tiffs, said that the defendants had
two lines of defence. The first was
that the Wo Fat Sing Co. were only
agents for the s.s. *Laertes* (which
was to have carried all the logs but
took only 81). But, Mr. Potter as-
serted, this was untrue as he knew
and he would prove it. He referred
to a letter which passed between the
parties. Mr. Silva and Mr. Lapique
had both sworn that they did not
know they were dealing with agents
only and their correspondence would
show this. A letter was written by
Mr. Lapique, said Mr. Potter, on
Oct. 23, and this was written in such
a way as to show he thought it was
"their steamer."
Then on Oct. 27 the defendants
wrote to Mr. Lapique a letter in
which they referred to "our s.s.
Laertes." The position between
plaintiffs and defendants was, said
Mr. Potter, that the ship was the
letter's. Mr. Potter read from a
letter sent by the plaintiffs to defend-
ants in which they are addressed
as the "owners of the s.s. *Laertes*."
He said that they had all the way
given the impression they were the
ship's owners. Again on Nov. 20,
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist sent a
letter to defendants in which the
letter referred to "one of your ships."
The point in this is that Wilkinson
and Grist were addressing the defend-
ants as the owners. The defend-
ants had never in any way suggest-
ed they were acting as agents and
not owners.
The second line of defence, Mr.
Potter continued, was, that the con-
tract was to only carry the logs by
the s.s. *Laertes* and if they could not
send by this then not at all. But
to this the answer was "No." The
arrangement was to carry the logs
to Saigon—no particular ship was
named.
The case is proceeding.

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